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## OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

ONE thing seems, unfortunately, to be quite certain—we shall have no "Social Reforms" this session. Those who look to such measures as the only effective means of meeting the difficulties of modern society, and who anticipate from the neglect of them, embarrassments by-and-by, of which the present generation little foresees the magnitude, may make up their minds to their postponement once more. Every year brings new interruptions to such legislation; last year gave us India—and the present year the French question. We have, now, a whole

bunch of little difficulties on our hands, the one cause of all of which is our peculiar relation to despotic countries. Until all excitement of this kind is over, it is in vain to expect the public to give a hearty and cheerful attention even to such matters of course and objects of domestic interest as the regular financial affairs of the year. The uneasiness touches the funds, and agitates social life; and little stimulating paragraphs run round the papers about "Our Defences," and the fittings out of men-of-war, which effectually throw such topics as the discomforts of barracks, distress of the labouring classes, the nuisance of church-rates, and so forth, into the shade.

We trust that the late French despatch will do as much to quiet things as some people hope. Read by itself, it certainly is a kind of palinode. The Emperor retracts, and throws himself on British consideration. He will not demand a special measure, but will leave us to deal with conspirators in our own British way. What a pity all this was not said before! But at least it shows that the firm policy is our true policy; for nobody will deny that the recent attitude of England towards Napoleon's Government must have been the chief cause of the change.

Unfortunately, however, things are not all right yet. There is the trial of Bernard to come off, which will be an affair of as much political as legal interest. We only follow journalistic precedent by not usurping the jury's functions. But though we cannot discuss yet the "Guilty" or "Not Guilty" of the matter, it is quite open to consider what will be done in the case of either verdict. He is to be prosecuted on the heavier charge: if found guilty, will he share the fate of Orsini?—if acquitted, will that result appear to the French Government improper, and our trial by jury be censured like our right of asylum? Upon this trial will depend our future relation to the Empire. We cannot help, therefore, thus early expressing our

hope that Napoleon will seize the opportunity of putting himself a little right with Europe, by interceding for the prisoner, if that shall be necessary, or acquiescing in his escape, if our law shall so determine it, gracefully.

Napoleon must now see that he has been going too far. The threatening of Switzerland—the demands from Sardinia—hurt his good name more than anything he can do against us, who are perfectly well known in Europe to be both able and willing to take care of ourselves. Then, what a spectacle is that of a country like France, with its prisons swarming with suspected

aspire rather than to acquiesce, and such fits of spiritual depression go off. There is a distinct revival, now, of energy in the movement of Europe; and Napoleon must interpret it wisely, and allow for it, or fight it to the death, at the risk of his throne and life.

England cannot stand aloof from the spectacle, because her position exposes her to being involved in it. She opens her territories to anybody who comes into them, and is thus used as a standing point for every variety of agitator to take his aim from. But then, this is a necessary condition of her constitution.

Foreigners who do not like it, must accept it as they would our fogs or showers. We are satisfied with the climate, and a nation that does not follow out the consequences of her freedom, does not deserve to enjoy it.

Napoleon certainly begins to show signs of his understanding this, and the late despatch is so far satisfactory. But there is still the difficulty of Hodge, who is understood to be refused to the Imperial Government; and what if the reprieve of Rudin be a bit of policy—not mercy—a way of strengthening the case against Bernard? It is clear we are not out of the situation yet and that we must continue to urge upon Ministers that mixture of firmness with suavity which can alone make everything end well. Even now, England is very impartial in the matter of Napoleon and the Republicans. The truth is, that being neither despotic nor republican, she can afford to be so. The French publicist who the other day in his famous manifesto absolutely showed alarm at the debates in a Fleet Street public-house, must be lamentably ignorant of this country. Every thing is discussed here; and the oratory of one tavern is of no more political consequence than the music of another. The primary object of such meetings is beer, and the tyrannical or other debates only come in



LORD STANLEY, M.P., SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.)

persons, and its society hushed by a dread of spies. The apology for Despotism always is, that it is necessary for fear of something worse. But, then, what can be worse than life without the activity of a human soul in it—life without spirits, without gaiety, without movement, without love? The mistake is to suppose that men would rather have a security against possible disturbance at such a price, than run the risk of the disturbance. But surely, this is not the character of mankind in the long run. It is sometimes the way of thinking of a society exhausted by struggle or terror, but it is the permanent nature of man to

as secondary affairs. We will be bound that if any Briton at the "Discussion Forum" supported regicide, there was another Briton to controvert it; and that the eloquent proposer himself would no more take a dagger against any "tyrant" of Europe than he would against the tax-collector.

The *Cagliari* affair at Naples helps to swell the amount of our troubles with despots. We are of opinion that the late Government did not act half decidedly enough in that matter; and we hope that their successors know better. The truth is, that in this kind of irritation goes on, the people of this country will



lose their temper, and it will be very difficult to save Europe from war. Here is all our domestic legislation interfered with, because the French police cannot work their own passport system, and because two decent English engineers earning their bread in the Mediterranean are by accident thrown into the fangs of a crowned beast. It is becoming a bore. We really cannot afford time for showing all kinds of monarchs that it is unreasonable to expect us to forfeit the results of a thousand years of history—to protect them forsooth, or to save them trouble! Where is the kind of thing to end? When are we to find a little breathing time to help education and emigration, and to get some of the filth cleared out of the Thames? While all this controversy is going on, our big towns are swarming with distressed labourers, our institutions groaning under a load of old-fashioned lumber which ought to be thrown off, and we have a whole blue-book literature to testify to our abuses. In the name of goodness, let us bring the foreign "difficulties" to a close as soon as possible, and apply ourselves to something more useful and agreeable.

The present Ministry has made one successful move, and it is to be hoped will make more. We must be perfectly ready to protect ourselves if required, but heartily anxious to avoid such a necessity by all honourable means.

#### LORD STANLEY, M.P., SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.

LORD STANLEY bids fair to become one of the foremost men of the time. His Lordship, indeed, had many advantages to commence the world with. Descended from an ancient stock—for many generations marked by vigorous intellect and sterling qualities—Lord Stanley inherited a family predilection for a political career.

The present Earl of Derby was just gaining his reputation in the Legislature when the subject of our memoir was born. This was in 1820. As might have been expected, from the atmosphere in which he was trained, Lord Stanley soon evinced an ambition for Parliamentary honours, which, with his opportunities, he would doubtless have gained, even had he possessed no great ability in himself. But talents of a rare order belong to Lord Stanley; and he determined to devote himself to legislative labour from sheer love of it. Without this he might have gained a certain reputation among his own class, but decidedly not the respect and popularity he now enjoys throughout the country. As it is, his Lordship's inferiority in debate keeps his solid qualities considerably in the background.

Lord Stanley's educational studies were commenced at Rugby, and continued at Trinity College, Cambridge, where this part of his education was finished. Lord Stanley now determined to make himself acquainted with the world as it is, by travel and personal observation. Accordingly he visited the principal agricultural and manufacturing districts of the kingdom; and by personal intercourse with the producing and manufacturing classes, acquired a knowledge of social matters which he has since turned to good account. But his Lordship's disposition to acquire information from its source was not confined to home. He paid lengthened visits to Canada, the United States, the West Indies, and other distant places. There, as in England, he spent his time in studying the social condition of the people, and in laying grievances to heart for condemnation and reform. Lord Stanley was still abroad in pursuit of these duties, when (in 1848) he was elected by the constituency of Lynn-Regis to fill the seat in the House of Commons vacated by the death of Lord George Bentinck.

His Lordship returned to England, and at once commenced his Parliamentary duties. On May 31, 1850, he delivered his maiden speech—on Sir Edward Buxton's resolution, "That it was unjust and impolitic to expose the free-grown sugar of the British colonies to unrestricted competition with the sugar of slave-growing countries." It was a question upon which Mr. E. H. Stanley (as he was then styled) could speak from personal observation, and he did so in a very able manner, ascribing the condition of the colonies to their inability to contend with slave labour. Sir John Pakington, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Palmerston each complimented the new member upon the marked success of his "maiden" effort.

Besides giving the benefit of his experience and observation on other matters as occasion arose, Lord Stanley issued to the public a mass of information in the shape of political pamphlets. Of these the most notable were, "Claims and Resources of the West Indies;" "Further Facts connected with the West Indian Colonies;" "The Church Rate Question," &c.

On the formation of the Derby-Disraeli Government five years ago, the office of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies was allotted to Lord Stanley. The existence of the ministry, however, was too brief for the display of any administrative power on the part of the new statesman. He stood the test of the general election, and resigned office with his party when they gave way in favour of the memorable "Coalition." When Sir Charles Wood, in the late ministry, brought forward his bill for the future government of India, Lord Stanley introduced an amendment intended to lead to greater reforms than the cabinet proposed. His Lordship spoke in favour of his motion with much force and ability, yet notwithstanding a powerful support, it was rejected.

The next event of importance in Lord Stanley's life, was the proposition by Lord Palmerston, that he should take the seals of the Colonial Office, in place of the late Sir William Molesworth. The appointment was not accepted, but the offer was creditable to the sagacity of Lord Palmerston, while a well-merited compliment was paid to the talents and independence of Lord Stanley. A short time has elapsed, and the young statesman now holds the important post under the more legitimate conduct of his own father.

Lord Stanley's career as an independent member of the House of Commons has been marked by a degree of liberality fairly startling to the more Conservative members of the assembly, and even surprising to the many who doze through session after session in the tranquil belief that they are active reformers. During the late war he did the state good service, in drawing a line between the extravagancies of the peace-at-any-price party and the follies of the opposite section; and on other questions, such as Parliamentary Reform, Law Reform, the Church-rate Question, the Member for Lynn takes enlarged and liberal views. In domestic matters, Lord Stanley takes so wide a range, that we can only name a few questions upon which he demands reform. As a true friend of education, he opposes the paper duty; and, as a lover of prudence, he condemns the tax upon insurance. He desires to see the Jews admitted into Parliament, and has warmly supported Lord John Russell in his endeavours to carry that object. His Lordship has laboured hard outside the walls of Parliament to promote the cause of education, and has personally pleaded in behalf of mechanics' institutions in different parts of the country.

A word as to the personal appearance of his Lordship. To say that he was good-looking, or that his mind was indicated in his physiognomy, would scarcely be correct. If you imagine a lengthy frock coat, buttoned up to hide every vestige of a shirt, and a pale round face peeping between that and a hat which seems a trifle too large, you will have a good idea of Lord Stanley *dehors*. When addressing the House, his Lordship displays very little animation; but he speaks direct to the purpose. He conveys the largest amount of meaning in the fewest possible words; and his speeches are therefore, perhaps, more effective in print than in delivery.

Our portrait is engraved from a photograph recently taken by Mr. Mayall, of Regent Street.

A SCHEME FOR FOUNDED A "SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE" AT WOOLWICH, proposed by Sir Fenwick Williams, failed from want of support among the officers; civilians at Woolwich have taken it up, and it now promises to be successful.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

THERE is very little news from France. The execution of Orsini and Pierri has of course been much (and cautiously) talked about—though it was reported very briefly in the journals.

M. Boitelle, Prefect of the Yonne, is appointed Prefect of Police, replacing M. Pietri, whose resignation, "on account of ill health," has been accepted.

The effect produced on the French public by M. Guérinière's pamphlet, "Napoléon III. et l'Angleterre," is described as favourable; that is to say, that it has restored confidence to those who knew how disastrous a rupture between the nations would be, while it has rather calmed the belligerent spirits.

It is confidently stated that the Minister of Marine has sent a circular to the maritime prefects, advising the French navy to be put on a war footing by May 1.

The birthday of the Prince Imperial was on Tuesday celebrated by a mass in the chapel of the Tuilleries, which was attended by the Emperor and Empress and the child himself.

The bill which re-establishes the article of the penal code for punishing the adoption of false titles has been voted by the Council of State.

### SWITZERLAND.

THE Genevese government has dissolved the Italian Benefit Society. The Federal Commissioners have ordered the expulsion of twelve French and seventeen Italian refugees; and an inquiry is going on concerning twelve others.

A letter from Berne says, "A number of French refugees have arrived here from Geneva, and have been placed at the disposal of the Federal Council. The Government of Berne has given categorical instructions to the authorities of the Jura to send French refugees immediately into the interior."

### SPAIN.

THE "España," referring to a statement in a foreign newspaper, that Spain is making preparations for military operations in conjunction with France in Cochín China, says that all that Spain is going to do is what was announced some time ago, namely, to send some battalions and artillery and two vessels of war to the Philippines, to second France in obtaining reparation for the outrages to Spanish missionaries.

The Spanish fleet at Cuba consists of thirty-two vessels, some of them large ones.

It was said that the Government had entertained an intention of depriving M. Gonzales Bravo of the post of Ambassador at London, and M. Rances of that of Ambassador at Brazil, but had abandoned it.

### AUSTRIA.

A REPORT that Baron Von Hubner had protested against the publication, in the "Moniteur," of Orsini's letter to the Emperor of the French, is denied in the semi-official "Austrian Gazette;" but the opinion that the cabinets of Austria and France are not on the happiest terms still gains ground.

### PRUSSIA.

THE Princess Frederick-William of Prussia seems to have already become an universal favourite both with the Court and the people.

The Prince of Prussia is recovering from the accident he met with, and it is expected that his Royal Highness will soon be enabled to make his re-appearance in public.

The health of the King of Prussia is also said to have greatly improved. It is now thought that his Majesty will not proceed to Cannes, as had been intended, but that he will go, for a short time, to Putbus, in the Island of Rugen.

### RUSSIA.

LETTERS from Moscow (says the "Nord" of Brussels), bring us the result of the elections for the members of the Emancipation Committee in that government. The choice of the nobility has generally fallen on able men who thoroughly understand the question of the serfs. This selection also proves that the Emperor Alexander was right in confiding the solution of the question to the nobles themselves.

A report lately presented to the Emperor Alexander contains the following statistical returns relative to landed property and serfs in Russia:—The number of families who are landowners amount to 127,000. Out of these 2,000 possess from 1,000 to 10,000 serfs, 2,000 from 500 to 1,000, 18,000 from 100 to 500, 30,000 from 21 to 100, and 75,000 have less than 21. The total number of peasant serfs of the nobility amounts to 11,750,000, and those of the crown to 9,000,000. There are, therefore, 20,750,000 persons anxiously waiting for an improvement in their condition.

The "Invalide Russe" records new victories of the army of the Caucasus. A letter to that journal announces that the important defile of Argonne, which has often been attacked unsuccessfully, is at length in possession of the Russian troops.

### ITALY.

COURT CAVOUR stated to the committee engaged in the examination of the law relative to attempts upon the life of foreign monarchs, that no special note has, in fact, been sent by France respecting the crime of the Rue Lepelletier, but that the French ambassador asked, amongst other things, that the journal "L'Italia del Popolo," the organ of the Mazzinians, should be arbitrarily suppressed; he asked that Signor Bianchi Giovanni, editor of the journal "L'Unione," should be expelled; that all the refugees who have written in any political journals should likewise be expelled; and that the juries should not intervene in the trial of press prosecutions when they relate to offences against the persons of foreign sovereigns. The Sardinian government replied in the negative to all these demands.

Later advices state that the committee terminated its labours on the 19th, by declaring against any alteration of the law by five votes to two.

COUNT CAVOUR, it is said, is about to give up the Portfolio of the Interior (which he holds *ad interim*) to Signor Dominica Ruffa—a statesman who has pronounced in favour of the separation of the church from the state.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

A PROCLAMATION of the Ottoman Government has been distributed throughout the Herzegovina. This document announces that the Sultan of his own free will has just granted such reforms as he considers useful, but that at the same time every measure had been taken to make the authority of the Government respected. This last phrase appears to allude to the reinforcements which, according to the last accounts from Constantinople, had been sent off to Herzegovina. Quarrels of race are becoming every day more violent in the Turkish empire. The Bulgarians refuse to pay the dues to the Greek Patriarch; and the Pacha of Trebizond has issued a circular accusing the Christians of being deficient in respect to the Mussulmans. The "Presse d'Orient" states that the conflagration of the Governor's palace at Adrianople was the result of a plot, the Beys having refused all assistance.

A letter from Vienna says:—"In consequence of the disturbances in Turkey continuing to extend, a body of 25,000 men are to be concentrated at Scutari to keep Montenegro and the Herzegovina in check. Other troops are also to be sent into Bosnia and on the frontiers of Montenegro, for in Albania affairs are becoming every day more critical, and fears are entertained of an insurrection. We may affirm that Russia is perfectly in accord with the Austrian Cabinet as to the necessity of securing tranquillity on the frontiers of that country."

According to accounts from Shiraz, *via* Bagdad, the Persian army of Khorassan, commanded by Murad Mirza, has just defeated numerous hordes of the tribes of Karakass, who had endeavoured to invade the Khorassan, in order to pillage Meshed.

### AMERICA.

THE United States Senate was engaged upon the bill to admit Kansas into the Union. The chairman of the territorial committee had given notice of a substitute for the bill admitting Kansas and Minnesota to-

gether, as in the case of Florida and Iowa. The majority of the Kansas investigating committee of the House of Representatives had agreed upon the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. The democrats of New York, in public meeting, had resolved to sustain President Buchanan in his Kansas policy.

The bill appropriating four hundred thousand dollars to enable the President to indemnify Denmark in the matter of the Sound Dues had finally passed both Houses.

A bill establishing a general bankruptcy law was spoken of at Washington.

The Increase of Army Bill had been rejected by the Senate.

Lord Napier is said to have called the attention of the Secretary of State to the great increase in the African slave trade, and to have suggested a resort to more repressive measures. A bill had passed the Louisiana Assembly, authorising a company to import 2,500 free blacks from Africa. The "New Orleans Delta" says that the slave trade is being carried on in the south under the French flag, the depots being on the Mississippi.

Information is said to have reached Washington, *via* Central America, that the commanders of her Britannic Majesty's vessels of war on the West India station have received orders from the British government to capture and treat as pirates General Walker and all or any other filibusters, wherever they may find them. This they would have done before, but they were afraid of creating an ill feeling and jealousy in the United States against the British government.

The Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief were said to be diligently engaged in arranging the spring campaign against the Mormons. It had been decided not to wait the action of Congress for an increase in the army, but to withdraw the troops from the frontiers and concentrate them on Utah.

Brigham Young had recently sent a message to the Utah Legislature, ignoring the action of the Federal Government. In this message, he regrets that the officers of the Federal Government have "lost sight of the pure and just principle embodied in the constitution;" but he says, "the crimson satellites of plunder, oppression, and usurpation, may rest assured that every friend of liberty will resist their destructive progress." The Legislature had resolved to support Brigham.

A steamer, *The Eliza Battle*, had been burnt near Demopolis, Alabama. Thirty or forty lives were lost, and a thousand bales of cotton consumed.

### CHINA.

ADVICES from Canton to the 28th of January assert that the city remained tranquil, and had been completely restored. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were still in the Canton river, where Yeh remains a close prisoner on board the *Inflexible*. No additional troops had arrived.

### THE INDIAN REVOLT.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches from India have been received.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore on the 4th of February; visited the Governor-General at Allahabad on the 8th; and, on the 13th, was awaiting at Cawnpore the siege train from Agra. A part of the army had crossed into Oude, and was advancing towards Alumbagh. The Commander-in-Chief was not expected to follow till the 20th. The force, consisting of about 20,000 men and 100 guns, was said to be insufficient to invest Lucknow. The bombardment was expected to commence on the 25th of February.

No further attack had been made on Sir James Outram up to the 7th of February.

It was reported from Futteyghur that Nena Sahib had crossed the Ganges with a strong force from Bhitoor and Sheoragpore, with the intention of entering Bundelcund.

The advance column, under Major Haines, of the Rajpootana Field Force under General Roberts, passed Nussurabad, on the 14th of February, on its way to Kotah. The enemy was said to be 7,000 strong, with 100 guns, but they were expected to fly on our approach.

The Central India Field Force, under Sir H. Rose, was at Saugor on the 17th of February, awaiting the Field Brigade, under Colonel Stewart, from Indore. The force was expected to march on Jansi about the 20th, and from thence to Calpee, on the Ganges.

Sir Hugh Rose moved on Garakotak on the 11th of February, and the enemy evacuated it. In the pursuit the rebels lost 100 men, mostly Sepoys.

On the 3rd of February the Gwalior troops from Calpee attacked the post at Bhogneepore, near Aekharpoor, but were promptly repulsed. Lieutenant Thompson, who commanded the post, was severely wounded.

The Goorkhas had attacked and defeated the rebels at Gondah.

Jung Bahadur was to cross the Gogra, near Tanda, on February 14, on his march to Lucknow.

The Madras force under General Whitlock reached Jubbulpore on the 7th of February, and on the 11th the 4th and the Madras Cavalry pushed on to join the troops invading Oude.

The Madras Column and Hyderabad Contingent attacked the Shorapur Rajah's troops on the 8th of February, and defeated them. Captain Newbery, of the 8th Madras Cavalry, was killed, and Lieutenant Stewart, of the same regiment, wounded. On the same day a Bombay force, under Colonel Malcolm, occupied Shorapur itself without opposition. The Rajah himself was captured in Hyderabad on February 12.

The Rajah of Singheera was hanged at Indore on the 10th of February.

Troops from Guzerat and Scinde were rapidly concentrating for a combined attack on Kotah.

Captain Pottinger attacked and dispersed a strong body of Bheels on the 19th of February. The jungle was to be cleared, and decisive operations commenced by the end of February.

The ex-King of Delhi had been found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life to the Andaman Islands.

All quiet in the Punjab. The arrival of European troops had enabled Sir J. Lawrence to send several Sikh regiments to Rohilcund. Contingents for 18,000 Europeans, with horses for three regiments of cavalry, have been prepared in the Punjab by Sir J. Lawrence.

The sons of Phond-Nawant, who took refuge in Goa after the insurrection of 1844, had commenced depredations on the southern frontier and the Canara districts. They had burnt three custom-houses, and were endeavouring to raise the country. Careful arrangements had been made both above and below the Ghâts for the protection of the country, and for the prevention of any general outbreak in these turbulent districts.

### LOSS OF THE AVA STEAMER AND MAILS.

THE *Ava* was wrecked near Trincomalee on the 16th of February. The cargo and mails were totally lost, but the crew and passengers were all saved. Two hundred and fifty-three thousand pounds treasure for the Bombay Government were on board the *Ava*. Twenty-eight thousand five hundred pounds were recovered. The passengers included several of the Lucknow refugees.

TRADE WITH INDIA AND CHINA.—The declared value of the British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to the "East" India Company's territories and Ceylon in the year 1857 amounted to £13,080,662, against £11,807,439, £10,927,694, £10,025,969, and £8,185,695, in the preceding years, 1856, 1855, 1854, and 1853. The articles imported into the United Kingdom from India and China in 1857, and actually entered for home consumption, included 55,965lb. of cinnamon, 166,981lb. of cloves, 24,740,162lb. of coffee, 31,178 quarters of wheat, 4,639 gallons of rum, 1,083,118 cwt. of unrefined sugar, and 859,543lb. of tea; a large quantity of wool was imported, but none of it appears to have been entered for home consumption, although free of duty. To China last year were exported British produce and manufactured goods to the value of £2,450,307, against £2,216,123 in 1856, £1,277,944 in 1855, and £1,000,716 in 1854.



## EXECUTION OF ORSINI AND PIERRI.

ORSINI and Pierri were executed on Saturday near the prison in the Place de la Roquette. Rudio's sentence was commuted into that of hard labour for life.

The morning (says a correspondent) was bitterly cold, and the ground wet, from the snow which had fallen. The sky was covered with clouds of a slate colour, and under that dismal canopy dark gray mists, transparent like funeral crape, were drifting about. The streets in the more distant part of the city were deserted, but as you neared the quarter contiguous to the prison, detached squads of sergens-de-ville might be seen moving towards the same direction; the occasional flash of bayonets in the gaslight was discernible; and nearer still, the vague mass, without form or outline, and heaving to and fro, showed that the awful moment was approaching. Many of the spectators had brought their breakfasts with them; they had their loaves under their arms, their pipes in their mouths. Some men were grave and serious, and spoke in a low tone of voice; others jested and laughed, and many observed that the prisoners well deserved their fate. About fifteen paces from the gate of the prison, the scaffold was erected, and on it rose the instrument of death, the name of which recalls so many terrible associations.

At five o'clock the sound of bugles and drums was heard in all the passages issuing on the Place de la Roquette. In a few minutes several squadrons of cavalry were heard advancing, the men wrapped in their blue or white cloaks, and the Dragoons' helmets gleaming in the lamplight. The whole of the 3rd Hussars, two squadrons of heavy horse, two squadrons of mounted gendarmes, issued from the side-streets on the square. They then wheeled round, and separating into several detachments, swept the Place and the streets close to it, and quietly but firmly compelled the multitude to fall back, where they were kept at a respectful distance by two battalions of infantry, supported by divers sections of cavalry and squads of sergens-de-ville. The place of execution was occupied by cavalry, as well as the space which runs round both prisons. In less than half an hour numerous detachments of infantry took possession of all the points of the Faubourg St. Antoine, issuing on the Roquette, and whoever chanced to pass in that direction was obliged to show satisfactorily that he was going on his lawful occupation. The armed force called into requisition on this occasion was calculated at over 5,000 men; they were under the immediate command of a general of brigade.

Precisely at six o'clock Orsini and Pierri were awake from their sleep by the governor of the prison, who announced that their last hour was come. The wretched men appeared calm when the news, which could not have taken them by surprise, was announced to them. We are assured that they heard mass and received the Communion with respect, if not devotion. Soon after they were taken to the room called *de la toilette*, for the change of dress. When the convicts entered the chamber, they were placed at different extremities of it, with their backs turned to each other. There were two assistant-executioners beside him of Paris. These lost no time in preparing the convicts for the scaffold. During the dreadful operation Orsini remained calm; and, though he was not so loud or contradictory as during his trial, Pierri was somewhat excited. The strait-waistcoat interfered with his gesticulations, but he hardly ceased talking for a moment. When the executioner was pinioning him he asked that the fastenings should not be drawn too tight, as he had no intention of escaping. The cold touch of the steel on his neck when the scissors cut off his hair, so as not to interfere with the guillotine, for an instant appeared to thrill through him; but he recovered himself when he found that his beard was left untouched. He thanked the executioner for letting him die with his face as became a man. When the hood to which the veil which covers the features of the parricide is suspended, was put over his head, he is said to have laughed, and attempted a joke about the figure he must cut. At this moment, he turned his head and perceived Orsini; he saluted him gaily, and asked how he was getting on. He was interrupted by Orsini, who was himself undergoing the same operation with the same *sang froid* as if he were under the hands of a valet dressing for a party, with the words, "Be calm, be calm, my friend." Pierri's tongue ran on, however. The assistant proceeded to strip him of his shoes, for in pursuance of the sentence they were to proceed to the scaffold barefooted. The man appeared to hesitate, but Pierri encouraged him to proceed, and assisted him as much as he could, still talking. The operation being over, and the toilette complete, he turned towards the turnkey and asked to be allowed to embrace him. This request was complied with. The moment of moving now came, and the Abbé Hugon cried out, "Courage!" "Oh, I am not afraid—I am not afraid," he said; "we are going to Calvary;" and in a sort of feverish excitement he continued repeating to himself, "Calvary, Calvary."

Orsini was, on the other hand, as calm and tranquil as his fellow-convict was excited: he spoke little. His hair was also cut away from his neck, but he underwent the operation without flinching. At the moment when the hood was put on his head, his face, which up to that moment was calm and impassible, became flushed for a moment, and his eye lighted up.

The prison clock struck seven. Before the last sound died away the door leading to the scaffold opened as of itself. The Abbé Hugon entreated Pierri to profit by the few moments still left to collect his thoughts and assume a calmer attitude. He promised to be calm, but said he should chant a patriotic hymn; and it is said that he actually began to sing the well-known "Mourir pour la Patrie." Leaning on the Abbé Hugon, he mounted the fifteen steps of the scaffold, still repeating the verses of the song.

Orsini was supported by the chaplain of the Conciergerie, and his calmness never abandoned him for a moment. When he appeared on the platform it could be seen, from the movement of his body and of his head, though covered with the veil, that he was looking out for the crowd, and probably intended addressing them. But they were too far off. The sentence of the Court was then read. After this formality was terminated, Orsini and Pierri embraced their spiritual attendants, and pressed their lips on the crucifix offered to them. They then gave themselves up to the headsman. Pierri was attached to the plank in an instant: he was executed first. The moment his veil was raised, and before his head was laid on the block, it is affirmed that he cried "Vive l'Italie!" "Vive la République!"

Orsini was then taken in hand. His veil was raised, and his countenance still betrayed no emotion. Before he was fastened to the plank he turned in the direction of the distant crowd, and, it is said, cried "Vive la France!" It was but five minutes past seven when the second head fell into the basket. A cold shudder ran among those whose attention was fixed upon what was passing on the scaffold, and for an instant there was deep silence. It passed off, however, very soon. When all was over men went to their work, and parties who had gone together to the spot from distant quarters of the town hastened home to breakfast. The morning was becoming clearer every moment. The troops began to move as if about to leave the ground. The guillotine was lowered and taken off; the crowds gradually thinned; some few groups still lingered about the spot; but the cold was bitter, and the snow began to fall, and in a few hours the Place was deserted.

Various rumours are afloat as to those unhappy men. It is said, for instance, that Orsini's hair had turned gray while in prison; that he had written a second letter to the Emperor, which had not been published; and that Pierri also wrote a letter to the Emperor, the postscript to which is dated at half-past six on Saturday morning, only half an hour before the execution. The wife of Orsini, who has been living for some time past at Nice, is said to have received money from the French Government to enable her and her two children to come to Paris and see her husband before his execution. A Venetian journal speaks of Rudio as resident in Zurich in 1834, and even then persecuted by an agent of Mazzini's, Philippo di Boni, as a secret spy. He was cautioned that if he did not do something desperate to prove his patriotism he would be a marked man. He was stabbed by Foschini in Rupert Street, as a betrayer.

## DESPATCHES ON THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

THE correspondence between the Governments of France and England on the recent misunderstanding has been published. It consists of a few letters, beginning with one from Lord Cowley, who communicates to our Government at home the regret of Count Walewski that his celebrated and unanswered despatch should have been so much misinterpreted in England. This is followed by the answer of our new Foreign Secretary to the unanswered despatch, in which Lord Malmesbury, while sympathising with the Emperor, and showing the anxiety of our Government to keep on good terms with France, endeavours to prove that the laws of England do not encourage assassination. Lord Cowley, after submitting this communication to M. Walewski, writes a note showing that it was received in the most friendly manner; and then, more important than all, comes a letter penned by M. Walewski in reply to Lord Malmesbury.

This despatch is couched in very conciliatory language. It commences by expressing "the satisfaction" felt by the French Government that the new Ministry, following in the steps of Lord Palmerston, shows a willingness to cultivate cordial relations with France. The despatch then expresses the regret felt by the Imperial Government that the tenor of the despatch of the 20th of January should have been misinterpreted, and it appeals to the line of conduct followed by the Emperor Napoleon III. during the last six years as a proof of the impossibility that his Majesty should have asked anything which it would have been inconsistent with the honour of England to grant. The Imperial Government (says the despatch) never meant to imply that England favoured the men who elevate assassination to a doctrine, but simply that such persons were allowed to dwell in England. The Emperor was not induced to call the attention of the English Government to the above fact through any fear for his own life, but simply on account of the strong feeling which the attempt of the 14th of January had excited in the population of France, and which was of a nature to require that the English Government should be requested to take some stronger measures as regards refugees. The request was made by the Emperor in the interest of the alliance which exists between the two countries. The French Government withdraws from the controversy, and declares that it makes no demands: it places implicit confidence in the good feeling of the English people ("il s'en rapporte à la loyauté du peuple Anglais").

In this latter communication certain words which the Emperor himself made use of to his ambassador in London are printed. "I do not deceive myself as to the little efficacy of the measures which could be taken" (in England), writes the Emperor to M. Persigny, "but it will still be a friendly act which will calm much irritation here. Explain our position clearly to the Ministers of the Queen; it is not now a question of saving my life, it is a question of saving the alliance." Altogether, the French despatches are written in a most conciliatory and yielding spirit.

## MR. LANDOR AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

MR. LANDOR, writing to the "Times," in reference to Allsop's letter, produced at the examination of Bernard, says:—

"I find my name mentioned by Mr. Allsop as offering a sum of money for the assassination of the Emperor Napoleon. Never have I countenanced any assassination whatsoever. Assassination I consider as the basest of crimes—tyrannicide as the sublimest of virtues, it being self-immolation for a man's native country. Beyond that country it would be murder. It strikes him down who hath subverted its laws and stands above them on their ruins. Now, whoever is above them is out of them; in one word, an outlaw. The Emperor Napoleon is the most legitimate 'sovereign' in the universe, having been chosen by a greater number of suffrages than ever was one before; whereas the wretched and infamous Government which he overthrew annulled those which itself had recently called forth and consecrated. It was not he who planned and executed the invasion of the Roman State, the sister Republic, coming by stealth in the garb of amity, and perpetrating an assassination a hundredfold more extensive than the Parisian. No, it was not he; it was those small, restless, wriggling creatures which showed their heads out of their burrows in the crevices of the old republic. It was politicians like Lamartine and Changarnier—first-rate in chatter, second-rate in literature, third-rate in public confidence. . . . So far am I from desiring the overthrow of Napoleon, I should regret the loss to Europe of the most energetic and sagacious potentate that ever governed any portion of it, excepting the great Protector and the great Stadtholder. To England the loss would be peculiarly deplorable, since we may rely on him, and on him only, for the continuance of peace. Personally I never had intimacy or connection with democratic strangers; I detest and abominate democracy, the destroyer of republics. . . . I never take the trouble to defend my opinions, but I will repeat them, as I have often done. Again, I declare that whoever slays unjustly is justly slain. . . . Let me never be confounded, either with the enemies or the partisans of Napoleon. Frequently, and for many years, I enjoyed his conversation, and I heartily wish him a long life and a long succession."

## THE EMPIRE IN 1858.

THE Empire is espionage. Its incarnation is a mouchard. It is not only that recognised agents of police are in every street and every public place, that the comings and goings of well-known Democrats are watched, that the assemblies of Communists are hunted out; but men of every rank, every phase of character, every shade of political opinions, are at the mercy of an immense army of spies, who penetrate everywhere, who follow the individual into the confidence even of his family and his private life, and who have spread distrust and apprehension throughout the country. It has, indeed, long been the misfortune of France that the security of private relations has been weakened by the means used by Government to obtain intelligence, and this fact has doubtless had no little effect on society and domestic life; but it would seem that now the evil has assumed fearful proportions. We hear of professional spies of every apparent rank in life, from the well-dressed gentleman to the workman in his blouse; we hear of lorettes paid for information concerning those with whom they associate; we hear of hotels and restaurants being frequented by persons whose duty it is to listen to the conversation of suspicious visitors, and to endeavour to draw them into an expression of opinion. But the worst feature of all is the encouragement of domestic treachery by the corruption of private servants. No one can be secure that the man who brushes his coat or the woman who attends on his children is not in correspondence with the police. We are not repeating any gossamer tale; we are stating facts proved beyond a doubt, and commenting on practices which are not even denied. Domestic servants of every degree are encouraged to report what passes in the houses where they are employed—who comes, who goes, what is said, what is proposed to be done. Such a system as this, added to the new law of public security and the appointment of Gen. Espinasse, has naturally thrown over the capital a gloom which seems not likely to be dissipated. The baneful consequences, even in a material point of view, are to be found in the sudden depression of business and the general anxiety of the mercantile world. The whole policy of the French Government of late is indeed much to be regretted. No one who has watched the career of the Emperor, and has seen his opportunities, can help regretting that he should have allowed those who surround him to entangle him in such a net. He has involved himself in a system which no man can hope to control, and which must every day become more unmanageable. He is striving to take the whole of France into custody. To have every man of wealth, or position, or political note in the empire, every theorist, or fanatic, or vain-glorious democrat, or reckless desperado, under his eye, is the purpose of the present ruler. That he must be unsuccessful we know beforehand, and the question is whether the only evil will be the failure of his object.—Times.

THE EMPEROR AND MR. HODGE.—The demand which the French Government made on that of Sardinia for the extradition of Mr. Hodge, who, it is alleged, was implicated in the attempt on the Emperor's life, has been refused. It appears that an extradition treaty exists between France and Sardinia, one of the clauses of which provides for the extradition of subjects of a third Power, though not a contracting party, if the sanction of that Power can be obtained. The sanction of England has been requested in the case of Mr. Hodge, and refused by Lord Derby's Government. In the meantime Mr. Hodge remains in prison, and is well treated.

THE TROUBLES IN MADAGASCAR.—Accounts were recently received in this country that several foreigners had been sent out of the island of Madagascar, and that a number of native Christians had been put to death. It appears by later intelligence that the Christians were not the only sufferers, but that numbers of the Heathens suffered also; nor did the Christians suffer on account of their Christianity, but rather because, in common with others, they had become implicated in political movements affecting the existing Government of the country.

## PUNJAB CELEBRITIES.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G.C.B., CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

IN August last we gave our readers a portrait of the late Sir Henry Lawrence—we this day present them with a likeness of his brother, Sir John Laird Muir Lawrence, G.C.B. Their father was the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Lawrence, an officer of the Company's service, sometime Governor of Unpur Castle, and who gained considerable distinction in the Mysore campaigns and in the siege of Seringapatam. The mother—a second Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi—was a daughter of the late Captain Knox, a member of a highly respectable family of the north of Ireland. Sir Henry was one of the elder sons—Sir John one of the youngest.

Sir John Lawrence was born in India in 1810, and received his early education, like his brother, in Londonderry, and subsequently at Haileybury. He obtained his nomination to India, as a writer, April 30, 1829. On the 1st of July he received notification of his actual appointment, and arrived in India on February 9, 1830. In the early part of his career, in January, 1831, he became assistant to the chief commissioner and resident at Delhi; in December, 1833, we find him promoted to the post of officiating magistrate and collector at Delhi, from which, a year later, he was transferred to a similar appointment at Paniput. In July, 1836, he was appointed joint magistrate and deputy-collector of Goorgaon and the southern division of Delhi; and, in the November of the same year, officiating magistrate of the south division only. In 1838, he was transferred to the sole charge of Goorgaon. Before the close of the same year, we find him conducting the settlement duties in Etawah. In February, 1840, he proceeded to Europe on the usual furlough, and did not return to India until December, 1842.

Up to this time Mr. Lawrence had been almost exclusively engaged in the collection of revenue, and his value was little known except to his immediate superiors. Having held one or two temporary employments in 1846, he was engaged as judge-magistrate and collector over the important district of the central division of Bengal, where his administrative ability attracted the attention of the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge. It was not long before he had an opportunity of making for himself a name. He was appointed to the important post of commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej provinces, which the Sikh campaigns had recently added to our Indian empire. Here he had new ground to break up, and a chaos of disorder—political, fiscal, and agricultural—to reduce into system. In this work he showed masterly powers of administration, and a perseverance, energy, and industry beyond all praise. Nor was he long unrewarded. The assassination of the British envoys, in 1848, at Mooltan, the capital of a petty state between the Indus and the Sutlej, was followed by the capture of that fortress, and the subsequent union of the forces of Shere Singh and Chutba Singh. After a long and obstinate contest, the Sikhs and Afghans were finally crushed by Lord Gough at Ferozepore and Chillianwallah, and surrendered into our hands. The issue was, that the Afghans were obliged to fly beyond the Indus, the Sikh forces were disbanded, and the Punjab was declared by Lord Dalhousie as annexed to the British territories. Of course, on the annexation of a new province, the first step, on the part of the Governor-General, is to look around for a man of first-rate ability, to bring the newly-acquired territory under British laws and British rule. Sir Henry Lawrence had already filled the post of British Resident at Lahore, and he and his brother, Mr. John Lawrence, were nominated as two out of the three members of the board for the administration of the Punjab. Some idea of the labours of this board of commissioners may be formed from a statement which we gather from their report on the Punjab (1853), and which gives the superficial area of the country at about 50,400 square miles, and its length and breadth 344 miles and 293 miles respectively. It contains four doabs or provinces, and embraces every variety of country, from the most luxuriant in sandy deserts and wild prairies of grass and brushwood. Its population is partly military and partly agricultural, of various races and religious creeds.

Under Runjeet Singh the administration was as bad as it well could be. Written law there was none, though a rude kind of justice was dealt out. The unwritten penal code contained only two penalties—fine and mutilation; and there was scarcely any crime, from larceny to murder, for which impunity could not be purchased by a money payment. Such was the state of things when, in 1845, the British Government first interfered in the internal administration of the country. Much had been done in the two following years by the late Sir Henry Lawrence to ameliorate the condition of the people. Under his superintendence the resources of the kingdom were examined, and their development studied; plans were formed for the construction of new canals, the repair of old ones, the re-opening of ruined wells, and the re-peopling of deserted villages.

The first step undertaken by the board (Sir H. Lawrence, Sir John Lawrence, and Mr. Marsh), on receiving their plenary powers, was to appoint an executive staff of civil officers, and to cause a thorough investigation to be made into the rights of such lands as claimed to be free tenures, and to settle a complicated fiscal system. They next proceeded to enforce for civil judication the rules current in the Sutlej provinces, as being "calculated to ensure substantial justice unfettered by legal technicalities." Next came the settlement of a new penal code, and the organisation of a body of police, for the purpose of disarming the people, and the dismantling of forts and strongholds, which only served as the fastnesses of thieves and freebooters. And, lastly, the resources of the country had to be developed. In addition to this, it was found necessary by the board to disband the Sikh soldiery, though many of them subsequently entered the British service, whilst they were empowered to raise an irregular force consisting of ten regiments, five of cavalry and five of infantry, for the protection of the western frontier. As to the results of these movements, we may state that within the first year the administration of the country was reported to the Governor-General as having been "fairly set in train"—civil and criminal courts having been established, and no less than 8,000 marauders and other offenders having been lodged in custody. During this time a new system of excise and customs was matured, submitted to Government, and carried into effect; municipal and conservancy arrangements were made; attention was paid to public improvements; scientific surveys were conducted for the great road to Peshawur, and for the Barce Doab Canal, and cross roads commenced in all directions through the country. During the succeeding year, the entire currency of the Punjab was reformed, a new coinage was introduced, and the roads and canals designed in the previous year were actually commenced, to say nothing of a new system of excise being fully established. In the very first year after the annexation the revenue of the Punjab, (after paying all expenses of government and management), showed a surplus of 52 lacs, and rose, in the second year, to 64 lacs of rupees.

The rest of Sir John Lawrence's career is too fresh in our readers' memories to need repeating here. We may, however, mention that in 1856 he was made a K.C.B., in reward of his services as Commissioner of the Punjab, and was advanced to the dignity of a G.C.B. last year, for his zeal and energy in supporting the military authorities in suppressing the Indian mutiny.

The following "Order in Council," recently issued by Lord Canning, will speak for itself—"The Governor-General in Council will not postpone his grateful acknowledgements of the services which have been rendered to the empire at this juncture by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. To Sir John Lawrence it is owing that the army before Delhi, long ago cut off from all direct support from the lower provinces, has been continually reunited and strengthened so effectually as to enable its commander not only to maintain his position unshaken, but to achieve a great success. To Sir John Lawrence's unceasing diligence, and his energetic and judicious use of the trustworthy force at his disposal, it is due that Major General Wilson's army has not been harassed or threatened on the side of the Punjab, and that the authority of the Government in the Punjab itself has been sustained and generally respected."

Sir John Lawrence married, in 1842, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Rev. R. Hamilton.



MR. MONTGOMERY

AND MR. M'LEOD

Mr. Montgomery, judicial commissioner of the Punjab, and Mr. M'Leod, the financial commissioner, are both men of high mark. Indeed, the safety of the Punjab at this present time is not a little to be attributed to the former gentleman. When the first tidings of the outbreak at Meerut reached Lahore—a city containing 90,000 inhabitants—Sir John Lawrence was absent, and the duty of meeting the threatened emergency fell upon Mr. Montgomery. The city contained hundreds who would have been only too ready to emulate the atrocities of the Meerut and Delhi monsters. Nor was it from the city alone that danger was to be apprehended. At the military cantonment of Mean-Meer, six miles off, were quartered four native regiments—three of infantry and one of cavalry—with comparatively but a small force of Europeans, consisting of the Queen's 81st, with troops of horse artillery and four reserve companies of foot artillery. It was at this time unknown how far the native regiments in the Punjab might be tainted with the spirit of mutiny which had shown itself in those quartered in Bengal and the North-West Provinces. Mr. Montgomery immediately deprived the native troops of the Mean-Meer cantonment of their ammunition and gun-caps, and threw additional Europeans into the fort. This was accomplished so skilfully that the thing was done before the natives understood the value of the movement; and it was not accomplished too soon. That day it was discovered by an intelligent Sikh, a non-commissioned officer in the police corps, that a deep-laid conspiracy had been formed by the Mean-Meer native troops, involving the safety of Lahore Fort and

the lives of all the European residents in the cantonments and the civil station of Anarkullee.

The promptitude, vigour, and sagacity displayed on this occasion, won for Mr. Montgomery the public acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner, Sir John Lawrence.

#### NEW ARTILLERY MESS-HOUSE AT MEERUT.

THE head-quarters of the Bengal artillery having been removed from Dum Dum, near Calcutta, to Meerut in the North-Western Provinces, a new mess-house suited to the fame and requirements of that distinguished regiment, was in course of erection at Meerut, when the outbreak of the recent mutiny temporarily put a stop to the works.

The building, from the designs of Captain G. F. Atkinson, of the Bengal Engineers, promises to be the finest mess-house in the world. It covers an area of 270 feet in length by 105 in depth, and is 40 feet high. The illustration speaks for the exterior, which is of the Ionic order of architecture. An hexastyle portico with a pediment, on which a suitable bas-relief will be sculptured, and surmounted by a trophy, the wings surmounted by a sphinx, the emblem of the regiment, and a plain hemispherical dome resting on an octagonal drum, covering the central hall or vestibule, are the principal features.

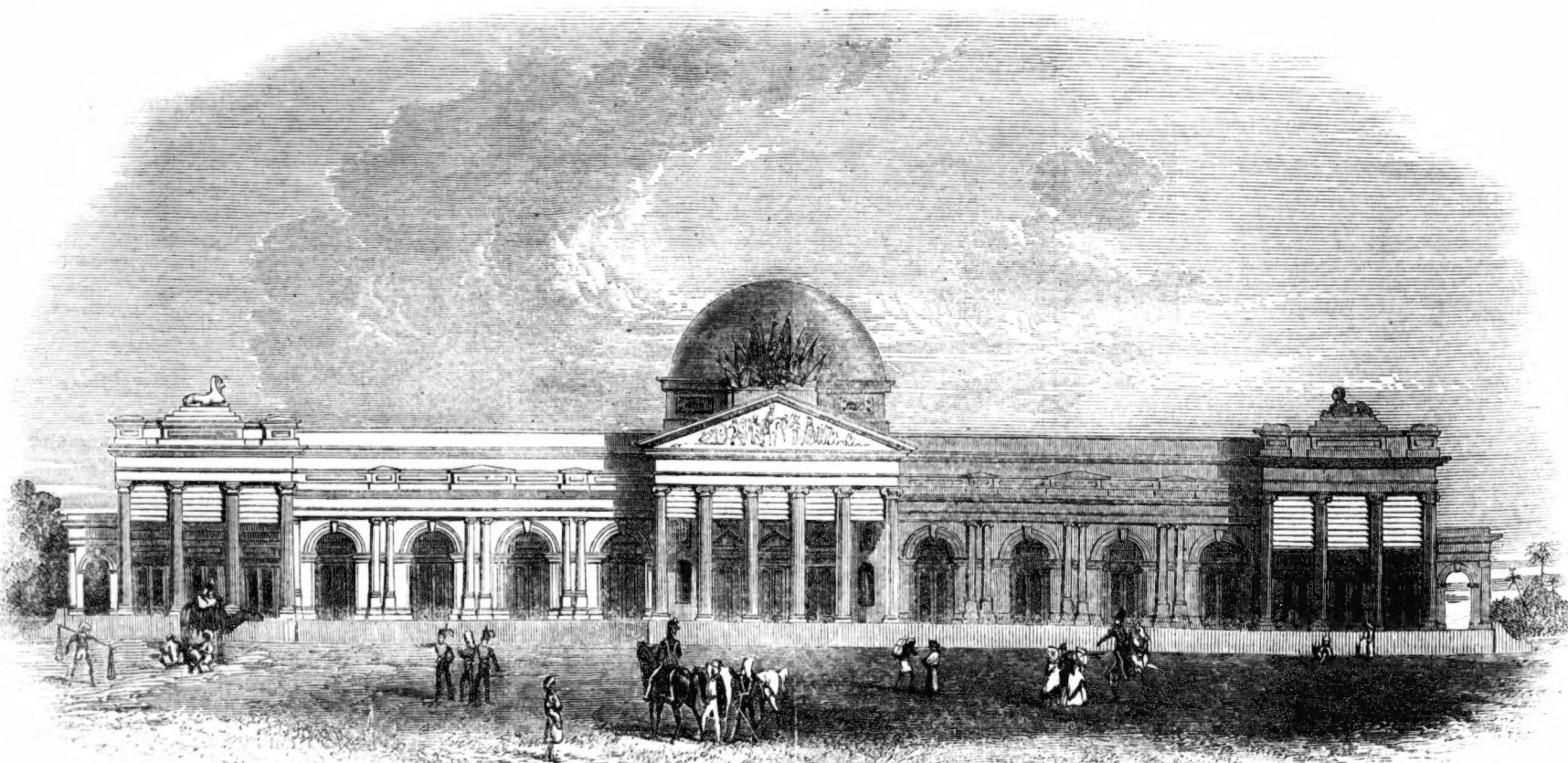
The interior arrangements are peculiarly well adapted for the purposes to which they are to be applied. After ascending the steps leading from the portico, an open verandah 12 feet wide, is seen running round the building. Entering the hall, a corresponding corridor or inner verandah runs right and left, affording protection from the heat. The central hall or vestibule is then entered, which is an octagon 35 feet across, and 60 feet



MR. MONTGOMERY, JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

SIR J. LAWRENCE, CHIEF COMMISSIONER.  
PUNJAB CELEBRITIES.

MR. M'LEOD, FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.



THE NEW ARTILLERY MESS-HOUSE AT MEERUT.—(DESIGNED BY CAPT G. F. ATKINSON, B.E.)



high, having a marble floor and suitable niches in the walls, to hold marble statues of distinguished officers. Pillars and pilasters of imitation marble, and the dome richly ornamented, will form part of the decorations of this hall. Large openings (having sliding doors), on the right and left connect it with the drawing and dining-rooms, and connect them with each other. Each of these are 72 feet long by 35 wide. The walls are highly ornamented in the Corinthian style, which is the order of architecture adopted throughout the interior. Connected with the drawing-room by large openings with sliding doors, but running transversely and occupying the right wing, is the library, 70 feet long by 27 wide; and corresponding with this, on the left wing adjoining the dining-room, is the billiard-room, 52 feet long by 27 wide.

By this plan, although each room can be kept distinct, the dining-room, hall, drawing-room, and library can be thrown into one uninterrupted suite of 216 feet in length. To the rear of these are four smaller rooms, 32 feet by 18, for card-rooms, for the band, and other purposes. Behind the central hall are the servants'-rooms and the plate-room, with an enclosed verandah for the guard, and a covered passage leading to the kitchen; behind the billiard-room are dressing-rooms and lavatories, and behind the library a librarian's room.

The floors of the principal rooms are to be of polished teer (the Indian mahogany); the furniture and fittings-up to be of the hand-somest description, the officers of Artillery being resolved to spare no expense to render the building in every way worthy of their regiment. The regiment consists of three brigades of horse and nine battalions of foot artillery.

#### THE AUCKLAND HOTEL, CALCUTTA.

We learn from announcements in the daily papers that there is at length a prospect of London being provided with a large hotel in a

central situation, rivalling in some degree those magnificent establishments, the Hotel de Louvre of Paris, and the Astor House of New York. What London does not yet awhile possess, Calcutta however does, in its Auckland Hotel, a view of which we give below. This princely establishment has just been rebuilt by its spirited proprietors, Messrs. D. Wilson and Co., at a cost of £40,000, and forms a noble addition to the street architecture of the capital of British India. Unlike

grand marble hall, or "Hall of all Nations," as it is termed; a magnificent apartment, 220 feet in length by 120 feet in breadth, and in which are displayed numerous objects of ornament and utility, the productions of every civilised nation. The whole of the upper storeys are appropriated to the purposes of a hotel for families and gentlemen. There is a table d'hôte, where 200 may conveniently dine; a billiard-room for the exclusive use of the inmates; in a word, the entire arrangements are

the New York and Paris hotels, this establishment has peculiar features of its own, which claim especial attention. If we step under its spacious roof, we find that some twenty distinct trades and professions are there represented. First we have the "Restaurant de Paris," elegant in all its appointments, with its innumerable small tables and various private saloons, at which hundreds may at one time be accommodated. Then there is the tea, grocery, foreign fruit, and China produce department; next, the wine, beer, and spirit department; the cooking, confectionery, ice, biscuit, and pastry department; then the preserved provisions, oilman's stores, and general supply department for messes and families. This disposes of the edibles, drinkables, &c.; but there is also the millinery, dress-making, and general trimming department; and a department for the sale of palatots, hosiery, drapery, and ready-made clothing of every description for ladies and gentlemen.

Besides all these, there is the wholesale export and general shipping department; the army and general agency; correspondence and financial department; the printing, bookbinding, and counting-house department; and the Calcutta Jerusalem Subscription Assembly and Reading-rooms for merchants, brokers, and captains of ships. There are also a number of inferior departments, such as that of carpentry, coopering, provision salting (the produce of two farms in the suburbs, belonging to the proprietors of the hotel), packing and packing-case manufactory, &c. All these several departments are on the ground floor of the building, where is situated the



BRITISH SOLDIER.

SERGEANT.

CALCUTTA POLICE.

CHOMKEYDARS.



THE AUCKLAND HOTEL, CALCUTTA.



excellent and complete, and in every way worthy of our Eastern capital. No wonder, then, that the "Auckland," originally established twenty-four years ago, has uniformly enjoyed the patronage of Governors-General, Commanders-in-chief, and regimental messes. The building stands nearly opposite the Governor's palace. It occupies about three acres of ground, and forms one extensive block, bounded by three of the principal streets. Its entire front and sides present a facade of about 700 feet. Five resident partners manage the whole of this extensive concern, while the senior is located in London, attending to the multifarious requirements of this establishment, which gives employment, on the premises, to 350 people.

When the community of Calcutta was in a high state of excitement, consequent upon the mutiny of the sepoy at Barrackpore, the Auckland was thronged with refugees, numbering from 200 to 300, chiefly ladies. Fifty men-of-war's men were specially appointed for the protection of the establishment, and were under arms day and night guarding the premises.

#### CALCUTTA POLICE.

The engraving on the preceding page represents a group of Chowkiedars, or Calcutta police,—a fine body of men, disciplined by European officers, and remarkable for their vigilance and honesty. Their costumes are very picturesque, particularly of the up-country men, who wear the dress peculiar to the province to which they belong, and which consists of a coloured tight-fitting jacket, a red turban very gracefully wound about the head, and a long white scarf, so arranged as to look like trousers. They are armed with long sticks, which they use with wonderful activity and effect when attacked. In Calcutta they are very numerous; and, had they been misled by the rebellious natives, it is fearful to think of the scenes which would have resulted. However, as it was, the natives of the bazaars were kept in check by the steady conduct of these men, who, unlike their brethren in the army, remained faithful to their officers.

#### RIOT AT DUBLIN.

LORD EOLINTON entered Dublin in state on Friday week, and the occasion was unfortunately distinguished by a riot.

A large number of the students of Trinity College, Dublin, assembled to witness the procession. Clustered about the railings inside, they commenced to play off a series of good-humoured jokes on each other, on the public outside, and on the police. Squibs and crackers, oranges and eggs, were flung, some amongst their own party and others over the rails. The people who were collected in vast crowds opposite the college, seemed to enjoy the fun, even when some squib fell amongst them; throughout there was no ebullition of party spirit. Presently a collision arose from some crackers having alarmed the horses of the police. This caused some irritation among their riders; they backed their horses upon the students who were outside the railings, and used their batons pretty freely. Such of the students as had canes or sticks returned the blows; and thus the riot began. It is asserted that stones or bricks were flung from inside the railings at the police. Academic caps were snatched off by the police, and reprisals were made in the capture of several policemen's hats. Colonel Browne rode up, and in vain essayed to be heard in the din which now prevailed. It is said that at this moment the Colonel was struck with a missile in the face; and it was then unhappily that the outer iron gates of the railing were forced upon, and the horse police ordered to charge. They drew their swords as they dashed into the inclosure, striking and riding down many who had no conception that such a Balacava movement was in preparation. "The effect of this charge," says the "Freeman's Journal," "was most alarming. An instant rush was made by all within the inclosure. Some men for the inner gate, and others crouched in the narrow angles at either end. Many of the citizens and more grown students, who saw retreat impossible, faced round and met the foot-police, who followed close on the heels of the cavalry, and some severe blows were exchanged. The foot-police, who were in reserve behind the others, followed up the charge, laying round them lustily with their batons. In the mêlée inside, some of the more grown of the college men resisted the assaults of the police, and several slight wounds were the result, but no serious injury that we could ascertain has been suffered by any of the force. With regret we have to add that several of the young students have not escaped so fortunately. Amongst the most seriously injured is Mr. Leeson, nephew to the Earl of Milford. He was so roughly used that for some time his life was considered to be in great danger. Other students also, mere lads, were brutally beaten and wounded, and had to be carried off the ground and placed under surgical treatment. After the outburst of police rigour which we have thus so unwillingly recorded, a calm fell upon the spirit of the force, they were marched off to their respective stations, and the vast crowd who witnessed the scene slowly and quietly dispersed. A demonstration was afterwards made on College Green by the students, but they dispersed without creating any disturbance.

The commander of a detachment of Scots Greys was requested by Colonel Browne to assist in the "charge," it is said; but this he flatly refused to do. A requisition was signed by upwards of 2,000 respectable persons on Saturday, praying the Lord-Lieutenant to order an inquiry into the conduct of the police; and the board of Trinity College held a meeting, at which it was agreed also to petition the Lord-Lieutenant to the same effect.

Accordingly, a parade of the members of the mounted police took place. Seven men were identified as having been the most violent, and of these two had most numerous charges against them. The former had an apparently severe wound upon the right side of the face, close to the temple, and the front of his coat and gloves were profusely stained with blood. The latter was comparatively a young man, and was rendered conspicuous from being the only one of the party bearing a Crimean decoration.

Application was made on behalf of the police for a similar opportunity of identifying their opponents; which of course was granted. The first man, Manly, 55 A, stated that a Mr. William Pickering, of Holywood, Belfast, had struck him and his mare with stones, cutting the head of the latter in three places, and that he had also used an umbrella or walking-stick, and thrown a handful of gravel at him. He also pointed out a Mr. James Smith, of Oaklands, Dunganon, as having attempted to cut the reins of his horse with a class-knife, at the corner of Graffon Street. The other constable, 130 A, William McManus, identified a Mr. Thomas Gorges, of Milford, as having struck his horse and himself upon the mouth with something, "and dared him to come forward as a Crimean hero."

The result of the inquiry had not reached us when we went to press.

#### IRELAND.

THE MURDER OF MR. ELLIS.—The trial of William Cornack, for the murder, near Templemore, of Mr. Ellis, of Kilrush, took place on Saturday, at Nenagh. The jury were looked up at nine o'clock on Saturday evening, and discharged at half-past five on Sunday afternoon, without having agreed upon a verdict. The prisoner was tried again and convicted.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—The Earl of Carlisle received the Dublin Corporation, on Tuesday week, to take his farewell. They presented a complimentary address, and he replied in a similar strain. It had been his happy privilege, he said, to witness an unusual prevalence of tranquillity and the most decisive signs of improvement; and he looked with confidence to the future. The Earl of Eglinton's arrival was signalled by an unhappy affray between the students of Trinity College and the police; we have described this affair elsewhere. Addresses of congratulation from the Corporation and other bodies have been received at the Castle.

#### SCOTLAND.

SNOWSTORM IN THE NORTH.—Says the "Glasgow Daily Mail"—"This portion of the country has been laid under snow to the depth of, in some places, ten or twelve feet. The roads have been in a great measure impassable, and the mails had to be conveyed on horseback, in light carts, or on foot—the coaches being totally unable to make any progress."

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.—An ivory-turner committed suicide in the most deliberate manner a few days ago at Maryhill, near Glasgow. He had provided a piece of gas-pipe, about a foot in length, the one end of which he closed; then, making a touch-hole, he loaded the tube, and fixed it in a slightly raised position on the floor. He then strewed a quantity of sawdust on the floor, apparently to absorb the blood, and, wrapping himself in a counterpane, lay down at full length, with his head opposite the mouth of the tube; then applying the match to the touch-hole, his skull was instantly shattered to pieces.

#### THE PROVINCES.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A cattle dealer, named Farrar, was returning from Wakefield, in his spring-cart, when he was attacked by six men, two of whom seized the horse's head; the other two commenced beating Farrar on the head with their sticks; while their companions drew off one of the wheels of the cart, throwing Farrar out upon the road. He was then further assaulted, and robbed of £140. The robbers escaped.

BURIED IN THE SNOW.—A young woman set out from Market Weighton (East Riding of Yorkshire) for her home at Newbold. She had not proceeded far on her journey before a heavy snowstorm commenced. Night overtook her, and she lost her way. She struggled with the storm for some time, but was eventually overcome. Her body sank in the snow, and it was with great difficulty that she kept her head above its surface. Forty-three hours after she was found alive in this unpleasant position by a shepherd, who was attracted to the spot by the woman's bonnet. He liberated the poor creature, and when some restoratives had been administered to her, she recovered.

SHOCKING CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—A box, addressed to Mrs. Eldon, of HATFIELD STREET, Liverpool, arrived on Tuesday week at the Lime Street station of the London and North-Western Railway, from Preston. Mrs. Eldon found the box locked; when opened it was found to contain the dead body of an infant, dressed in new and rather gay clothes. On Friday the mother of the child was discovered in the person of Jane Parker, a portly woman of about forty years of age, then living with her mother and step-father in the village of Much Hoole, near Preston. On the Tuesday she took the baby out with her, it being then alive, stating that she was going to take it to nurse. When the police-officers entered the house to apprehend her, the wretched woman seized a phial of ipecacuanha, and attempted to drink the contents. She was only permitted, however, to swallow about a tea-spoonful. On being charged before a magistrate, she admitted putting the infant in a box, but said she did not intend to murder it. She merely wished to send it to Liverpool, and she intended to go and see it on Saturday. The prisoner is a single woman.

DESTRUCTION OF FLEETED MILL BY FIRE.—The large water-mill at Felsted, the property of the Earl of Mornington, was burnt to the water's edge on Saturday night. Besides the valuable machinery, there was on the premises a very large quantity (estimated at 200 quarters) of wheat, about twenty-seven loads of meal, and a considerable quantity of flour, also several quarters of barley and other corn, the whole of which were consumed, or so spoilt as to be totally unfit for use.

REMARKABLE BOILER EXPLOSION.—The boiler in the kitchen-range of a Mr. Turner's house, at Godley, near Chester, suddenly exploded, blowing out a portion of the wall, and causing the instantaneous death of Mr. Turner's daughter, a young lady of about nineteen years of age. The boiler had a self-feeding apparatus, which it is supposed had been choked with ice, and the supply of water had failed. It is said the boiler had no lid or safety-valve.

SAILING OF THE SPRING FLEET.—An immense fleet of laden coal vessels that have been accumulating in the north-east ports during the past fortnight, put to sea on Saturday, and very exciting scenes were witnessed in all the harbour towns. At least 1,000 vessels left these ports during the afternoon, and the sea between Whitby and Warkworth was crowded with vessels. Between 500 and 600 sail of vessels are supposed to have left the Tyne; and in consequence of a vessel having run upon the inland or middle ground in the early part of the tide, immense confusion prevailed at the lower part of the harbour, and a considerable amount of damage was done.

JEREMY DIDDLEY AT MALVERN.—The announced commencement of the Worcester and Hereford Railway has put in motion several of the Jeremy Diddlely fraternity. Some few days since two or three women were industriously soliciting alms, on the ground that their husbands were coming to obtain employment on the line, but not having as yet commenced, they, with their families, were entirely destitute. In some instances they were successful, but it having been intimated that the police had an eye upon them, they decamped. On Thursday week a blustering and rather shabbily dressed man appeared at an hotel, and having pronounced himself "an agent for the great contractors, Messrs. Brassey and Ballard," managed to obtain a bed, a breakfast, and the loan of half-a-crown. On the following morning he sallied forth to "execute his commissions." First he favoured a lively stable keeper with a visit, from whom he ordered a large quantity of corn, hay, and straw, directing the bill to be made out to himself, giving the name of Mr. R. Marriott; here he obtained a glass of grog and borrowed a shilling on the strength of his order. He next favoured the saddler with a visit, promising his patronage; a glass or two of beer at the expense of the man of leather finished the business. He next proceeded to an ironmonger's, where he ordered some dozens of shovels, &c., and described some iron bars of peculiar pattern which were wanted for immediate use; and Mr. Marriott having given some further instructions, asked for the loan of 5s., and obtained it. He next visited a first-class linen-draper's establishment, introducing himself as a person about to open a shop for supplying the navvies on the new line with new clothing. He wished to look at some checks, linen for frocks, flannels, &c.; but appearing by this time a little the worse for drink, he was recommended to call on the following morning. He was about to leave the shop when he recollected that he wanted a pocket-handkerchief. Some silk ones were shown him, and selecting two (to be paid for on the morrow) he departed. Next day he decamped; but the same evening the police learned that he was at Ledbury, where he had taken stabling for fourteen horses, and was playing the same tricks as at Malvern; but there, at least, his occupation was gone. He was apprehended, but the injured tradesmen declined to prosecute, and Mr. Marriott was permitted to go at large.

FORGERY AT BIRMINGHAM.—A respectable-looking person applied at the banking-house of Messrs. Atwood & Spooner, at Birmingham, for a cheque-book for Messrs. J. & S. Roberts of the Swan Foundry, West Bromwich. He obtained it. A few days after, a cheque for £340, purporting to be drawn by Messrs. Roberts, was presented by a well-dressed woman, and found to be a forgery. The woman gave her name as Mrs. Whitehouse, and said that the cheque had been given her by a Mr. Farley, well known as a coal and spirit merchant in an extensive way of business. On investigation, this statement was found to be correct. Farley, who is very respectably connected, was apprehended, taken before a magistrate, and committed for trial.

#### INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, NO. 64.

##### THE BEGINNING—OF THE END.

ON FRIDAY, the 12th, the House re-assembled, and the members of the Government who had passed through the ordeal of re-election, took the oaths, and then ranged themselves on the ministerial benches. It was expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would "make a statement" on that evening, and therefore the House was crowded at an early hour, and all the galleries and the lobby were filled by strangers anxious to learn what is to be the policy of the Derby Government. In the Foreign Gallery we noticed the young Count de Paris, the Duke d'Aumale, Count Jarnac, and a long array of ambassadors and other distinguished foreigners. The anticipated heir to the French throne was of course anxious to learn what the new government had done in the matter of the Walewski despatch, and whether anything was likely to come out of the French misunderstanding to give hope of his return to the throne of his ancestors. He stopped until Mr. Disraeli had announced that all misunderstanding with the French court was at an end, and then retired.—The Count de Paris is now twenty years old, but might pass very easily for a lad of sixteen; tall, thin, pale, and somewhat weakly in his appearance, he does not look as if he would be capable of holding the reins of government if any turn of fortune were once more to call his family to the throne of France. But his uncle, the Duke d'Aumale, is a man of another mould altogether; he is a tall, soldierly-looking person, with a forehead that indicates intellect, compressed lips that betoken resolution, and a presence that would grace a throne. Strange things have happened in the history of France, and something may turn up to place this family once more in power, but at present there seems no other destiny for them but to waste away their lives in the sickening employment of hoping against hope.

##### BERNAL OSBORNE'S SHRIEK OF LIBERTY.

Last week we ventured to prophesy that some very remarkable miracles would result from the late sudden change of Government, and amongst others we foretold that Mr. Bernal Osborne, who has so long been dumb, would, under the influence of the atmosphere on the opposition side of the House, suddenly recover his speech. And our prophecy is fulfilled already—the very first night after the recess the phenomenon occurred. Mr. Bernal Osborne used to be a great talker, but in 1852 he accepted the post of Secretary to the Admiralty, with a salary of £2,000 a year and patronage, and ever since then, excepting on rare occasions, he has been "dumb as a fish." Once or twice, it may be, he has spoken; but the speeches on those occasions were so utterly different to those which used to move the House to laughter and cheers, that it was clear that it was not really Mr. Bernal Osborne, but the Admiralty Secretary that spoke. But on Friday his chains were broken, the muzzle was removed, the charm which had silenced him years ago was dispelled,

"And all the long pent stream of TALK  
Dash'd downward in a cataract."

And once more he stood with arms folded, and the old swaggering

defiant tones rang through the House, and elicited "cheers and laughter," as they were wont to do before the fatal year of 1852. Mr. Osborne, it is understood, was always somewhat restive under the galling crupper and kicking straps of office—dancing attendance daily at the office was a bore (though we never heard that the Honourable Gentleman neglected his duty there); nightly attendance at the House, when the salons were all open, or Rachel was playing at the opera, was worse; but to sit on a back bench, hour after hour, waiting for a division, and not be able to speak, was worse still. And when the war of words ran high and the Government was hard pressed, no knight of the olden time, imprisoned in a dungeon, listening to the strife outside, ever longed more to rush into the *mêlée* than Mr. Osborne longed to break loose from the trammels of office, and lay about him as he was wont to do. But such a thing was clearly against all rule. From of old it has been laid down, that junior lords and under-secretaries must never speak, excepting when bidden by the higher powers. The canon runs, that "They must make a House, keep a House, cheer the Minister, and vote, but not speak without a dispensation." This forced silence was a terrible restraint to the Honourable Secretary; and no one who knew the powers of the Honourable Gentleman's *cacoethes loquendi* and ability wondered that one "sacred gift" should take so subaltern post. But it must be remembered, that, as Emerson says, there is no evil in the world that is not compensated by an equivalent good; and Mr. Osborne had a compensation for this galling restraint. If he could not indulge his taste for talking, that comfortable sum of £500, added to the credit side of his banker's account every quarter, enabled him to indulge his tastes in other directions. If he wore the collar of servitude, like the dog in the fable, he had the run of the pantry; if he was bitted, and cruppered, and strapped, the oats and the beans never failed at the proper hours. Now, however, he is free, and that "wild shriek of liberty," as Disraeli aptly called it, which the Honourable Member uttered on Friday, shows that he means to enjoy his liberty while it lasts—and all the more for his long restraint. But, query—If the Conservatives soon go out, and the Whigs again come in, will this high-mettled, dashing courser of the desert again submit to collar and bit—to crupper and kicking strap—for oats and hay, as he did before? We opine he will. Liberty is good—very good. All men say so; and poets have sung its praise, and have told us that—

"Tis liberty alone that gives the flower  
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume,  
And we are weeds without it."

But £2,000 a-year! and patronage!

##### A SET-TO.

But on Monday night we had something more than "a wild shriek of liberty;" for then Mr. Bernal Osborne came down to the House with malice prepense for a regular set-to with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. On entering the House we saw at once the position of affairs. We have often seen Mr. Osborne rush into the House to make up the requisite number, forty; but then, as soon as the "House was made," he generally came out again; but now he had fairly taken his position, and one might see, by his manner and by his arranging his papers, that he had come duly prepared for "a shy" at Disraeli. And all the House knew it too; and the Honourable Member's intentions had also got noised abroad amongst the clubs and West-end circles. Hence, the House filled at an early hour with anxious expectants; the Lords were present also in strong force, and the ambassadors and other illustrious foreigners came down in such numbers, that there was not room for them all in their own straitened "Tribune" (to use their own name for the Foreign Gallery), and so some of them were allowed to sit at the end of the Members' Gallery. Amongst other great personages, the Duke of Cambridge was there to see the fight, and the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Carlisle, the venerable Marquis of Lansdowne, the Bishops of Rochester and London, Lord Wensleydale, &c. It was about half-past five, on the motion for going into supply, when the set-to began. The clerk called out the order of the day—"Supply;" and the Secretary for the Treasury moved "That the Speaker do now leave the chair." And then Mr. Osborne arose, in proper constitutional order, to demand of the new Minister before granting him money, What policy he intended to pursue—what reforms to introduce—what grievances to redress? This is the true constitutional course—the one that has been handed down from our forefathers; and, though no one now thinks of really stopping the supplies, even though the answer of her Majesty's advisers should not be satisfactory, yet the principle is good, and often, even now, the Government is compelled to give attention to unpleasant subjects, and to remedy evils through fear of a long and inconvenient debate, if not of an adverse division, on going into supply. Mr. Osborne was therefore strictly in order when he arose, and acted upon a time-honoured principle of our parliamentary constitution. We have noticed this more specially, because Mr. Osborne has been blamed for attacking the new Government thus early. The answer to this objection is, that it happened that the proper opportunity of attacking the Government, and of eliciting its policy, came on early. It may be a matter of question whether it should have been done at all, and whether Mr. Osborne was the proper man to do it; but about the propriety of seizing this opportunity, if it were to be done, there can be no question. Well, about half-past five the fight began, and for about two hours, if we may judge from "the cheers and laughter," the House had all the amusement which it anticipated from the fight. And what was the result? Well, in substantial gain nothing,—and nobody expected that there would be anything. It was merely a fight between two celebrated parliamentary pugilists, from which clearly no good could come, and not much harm. A trial of strength, to see which could hit his opponent the hardest. And looking at it as such, our decided opinion is that Osborne had the worst of it, and we think that this is the general opinion. Some of his blows were well put in, and told with evident effect, but others were wide, and laid him open to some very telling retorts from his more practised opponent. Indeed the speech of the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in his best style,—amused even the Opposition, whilst it threw his own party into an ecstasy of delight. It reminded us of old times, when the Protection fight was on, to see the Right Hon. Gentleman in such feather. Mr. Osborne is clever, no doubt, and can get up a telling speech; but he is no match for Disraeli at this sort of warfare.

##### WHAT'S IN THE WIND?

No one seems to know. Sir William Hayter evidently does not mean to say "die." He has two rooms at the Reform Club as the basis of operations, and a staff of runners at the House,—but who he is to "whip" for, whether for the Liberal party generally or for Palmerstonians only, we cannot learn. It is said that circulars are sent only to those who supported Lord Palmerston in the late division, and not to the Liberals generally. One thing, however, is quite clear,—that apparently compact body which Lord Palmerston headed so proudly, immediately after the dissolution, is now all broken up and in a state of mutiny. We say apparently compact body, and we do so advisedly, for there was no real cohesion after all in that body, and it was easy to see that when brought to the test of some important subject, it would be sure to fly to pieces; for though almost all the Liberals were pledged to support Lord Palmerston on the Chinese question, they were pledged on nothing else. Indeed, on all other questions the majority were far a-head of him. And there is the same difficulty now. We call the gentlemen who sit on the left of the Speaker "the Liberal party," but the fact is they are not a party at all, and will never again act together as a party for any length of time, and for this reason—the subjects on which they widely differ are more numerous than those on which they are agreed.

THE VISITORS TO HAMPTON COURT last year numbered 173,710—27,793 on Sundays; to Kew Gardens, 361,798—185,599 on Sundays. August was the favourite month at Kew, and May at Hampton Court—the horse-chestnuts at Bushy Park bloom in May.

SIR E. BULWER LYTTON contemplates publishing an account of the early literary journals of Great Britain.



## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons re-assembled on the 12th instant.

## THE ALLIANCE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that within the preceding hour Her Majesty's Government had received a despatch from the French Ambassador, in answer to one which had been addressed to the French Government by the Foreign Secretary, and that the painful misapprehensions between the two countries had terminated in a friendly and amicable spirit, and in a manner which he believed would be satisfactory to the feelings of both countries.

## THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. RICH and Mr. P. O'BRIEN observed that it would have been more satisfactory if the House had heard some general outline of the views and policy of the Administration which had been formed under such peculiar circumstances.

## THE CAGLIARI CASE.

Mr. A. KINGLAKE called attention to the facts respecting the capture of the Cagliari on the high seas by Neapolitan cruisers and to the continued imprisonment of the English engineers, Parks and Watt.

Mr. DISRAELI said no doubt the case of the two engineers was one of a distressing character; but there had been no neglect on the part of the Government, which had acted upon the opinion and advice of the law officers of the Crown. It was a matter of law, and not of policy. Her Majesty's present Ministers could only take steps to insure to these two individuals a prompt and impartial trial, strongly protesting against any delay, and taking care that they should want no means either of defence or comfort.

Mr. HADLAM contended that the Neapolitan Government was not satisfied in the capture of the steamer, which should be restored to Sardinia, and that these men ought not to have been confined at all or put upon their trial.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed, that whether the vessel had been taken in or out of the Neapolitan waters, they were Englishmen, and ought to be protected in England. They should have had a fair and an immediate trial; whereas they had been thrust into a dungeon, and treated in a way which was disgraceful to a civilised country.

Mr. HORSMAN said he thought it was high time for the House of Commons to take this matter into its own hands, and asked whether it was true that a document had been received from Count Cavour and answered by the Neapolitan Government, which had admitted that the Cagliari had been captured in the open sea. If this were so, neither the present nor the late Attorney-General would venture to say that the capture was not an illegal act, and if the capture was illegal, the confinement of the engineers and their trial were illegal.

Mr. GLADSTONE noticed the inconvenience of discussing this subject with the imperfect information yet before the House; he joined in the call for further papers.

Lord PALMERSTON said this matter had occupied the serious attention of the late Government, which had been guided by the opinions of those who were authorities upon international law. It had been at first supposed that the capture of the vessel had been made in the Neapolitan waters, which it now appeared was not the case. This fact had been under their consideration at the time the late Government retired from office, and, as far as they were concerned, they had no objection to all the papers being laid before the House.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD suggested reasons for delaying the production of the remaining papers, and for withholding the opinion of the law officers, remaining, however, that as soon as the Government could properly furnish other information they would do so.

Lord J. RUSSELL considered the reasons assigned by Mr. Fitzgerald unsatisfactory. With reference to the treatment of the two engineers, supposing, he said, the capture of the vessel to be justifiable, that treatment had been carried far beyond what was necessary for safe custody.

Mr. RIDLEY made a few remarks, and Mr. OSBORNE, reverting to the inquiry made by Mr. Rich, reiterated the call for an exposition of the policy of the present Government, intimating that if this was not given he should gladly raise a question of confidence.

## SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. LAURIE called attention to the report of the Commissioners on the sanitary State of the Army, especially to the portion that refers to the Foot Guards quartered in the metropolis.

General PELL said he had the authority of the Government to say that it was intended to apply to the House for a vote necessary to carry out the recommendations of the commissioners.

## SUPPLY.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Sir J. PARKINGTON, before moving a series of votes, the money votes on account for four months, in connection with the estimates for the navy, moved upon those prepared by the late Government, compared the gross amount of the navy estimates for the current year, 1858-59—namely, 16,128,000—with those for 1852-53, £6,765,000, and those for 1857-58, 19,173,000, and observed that, without implying that the present Government would propose any reduction of the estimates prepared by their predecessors, they would at the end of the four months state on their own responsibility what, in their opinion, the estimates ought to be.

The first vote, 59,380 seamen and marines, and certain money votes on account, were agreed to, after much discussion.

General PELL, in taking a similar course with respect to the army estimates, observed, in a brief introductory explanation, that the recruiting for the army was going on in the most favourable manner, upwards of 7,500 men having enlisted in the last month. He then moved the first vote of 90,335 men for the land forces, exclusive of those employed in India, paid by the East India Company.

This vote was agreed to, after some debate. Certain money votes on account were likewise agreed to.

## THE INDIAN LOAN BILL.

Considerable discussion then took place on the East India Loan Bill. Lord PALMERSTON said he did not wish to drop the Government of India bill until he saw the measure which the Government intended to substitute for it, and he would postpone it until Thursday, the 22nd of April, by which time he concluded the Government would have matured their plans on the subject.

## TOLLS IN SCOTLAND.

Lord ELCHO obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable counties in Scotland to abolish tolls and statute labour, and to maintain their public roads and bridges by assessment.

After the disposal of other business, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE ORANGE SOCIETY.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY asked the Earl of Derby whether the title of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, stating membership of the Orange Society to be a disqualification for appointment to the magistracy, could be adhered to by the present Government, and considered an instruction to those to whom it was addressed?

The Earl of DERBY thought the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland had exceeded the line of his duty. As the Orange Society was a legal and constitutional body, the mere fact of belonging to it could not be deemed a disqualification for the position of a magistrate.

The Earl of MALMESBURY laid on the table the correspondence that had taken place between Her Majesty's Government since its accession to office and the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French. The Earl of Malmesbury said that the correspondence had concluded in all honour and good feeling on both sides—a result that had been greatly assisted by the frank manner in which Count Walewski, after the House of Commons had indicated its opinion on his first despatch, had stated his view that he had been misunderstood. Her Majesty's Government placed the highest value on the alliance with France, and fully shared the conviction of the Emperor, that the alliance could only be sincere and lasting on condition that the honour of one country should never be sacrificed to that of the other.

## LORD CLANRICARDE.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE withdrew his notice of a statement in which he had intended to call the attention of the House to certain matters relating to himself.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE CASE OF THE CAGLIARI.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he wished to remove from the public mind a misconception with reference to the case of the Cagliari. When the present Administration entered upon office they found, in their opinion, that the jurisdiction of the King of Naples in the matter had been absolutely admitted by their predecessors, and that they (the present Administration) were precluded from taking any steps contravening that jurisdiction. They had then to consider what, under the circumstances, it was best to do in order to assist our countrymen, and they had instructed a commission of character and influence to urge their immediate trial. But on Friday Lord Palmerston stated that the late Government were considering the whole question again previous to their retirement from office. He (Mr. Gladstone) felt bound to say that a careful examination of documents offered

no clue to that statement. This entailed a painful responsibility upon the present Government; but they had felt it to be their duty to submit a case to the present law officers of the Crown, and when their opinion was obtained and duly deliberated upon they would act in the interests of law, right, and justice, recognising sovereign rights and vindicating those of our fellow-subjects. It was their opinion, that under the peculiar and exceptional circumstances of the case, it would be their duty to lay the opinion of the law officers of the Crown before the House.

Lord PALMERSTON said he was glad to learn that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to lay before Parliament the whole of the papers in this case. It was true that the late Government did practically acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Government of Naples, their impression having been that the capture had been made within its territorial jurisdiction; and beyond that jurisdiction, they were advised that it was not a case of forcible seizure that would entitle them to demand the release of the two engineers. When he said that the question was under the consideration of the late Government, he meant that they were expecting further documents from the Sardinian Government with regard to its claim upon Naples.

## POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. OSBORNE complained of the unparliamentary course pursued by the present Government in abstaining from an intelligible declaration of their principles and policy. The Government, he observed, had come into office with an acknowledged minority, and they called for three things—for time, forbearance, and money. But before the House granted these three demands it was bound to ask what were their claims, and to inquire what their conduct had been. Mr. Osborne luxuriated in his exposure of the conflicting opinions held by the members of the present Administration upon all the great questions of the day—the East India question, the Bank Act, churches, the Jew Bill, and reform of Parliament—insisting that the House was entitled to ask what were the principles and the policy of the present Government.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER disavowed any intentional disrespect towards the House in not presenting a programme of the measures the present Government intended to introduce, which, he insisted, was not the course habitually or ever adopted in that House. It was much better, when the general principles of a political connection were known, that every measure should be brought separately before Parliament and considered on its own merits. The policy of the present Administration was Conservative; they wished to preserve and to improve the institutions of the country. As to the East India Bill, he said that the course they proposed to take in respect to that question would be consistent, and he believed eminently satisfactory to the country. Before Easter, Parliament and the country would be able to judge. Their Irish policy would be the same as had been heretofore adopted by Lord Eglinton. With respect to Parliamentary Reform, at the accession of Sir R. Peel to power after the passing of the Reform Bill, he had accepted that measure heartily and sincerely as a settled question, and in that compact the Conservative party honestly concurred. When, however, they were told by the leader of the Whig party that there must be another Reform Bill, from that moment the Conservative party held themselves free to consider that measure, which was not to be taken up and laid down for party purposes, upon its merits. They felt it to be their duty, under the circumstances, to consider that question, and would endeavour to frame a measure that would be satisfactory to sober-minded people. It would not be a bill to prop up a political party, or to serve the interests of a particular class, but would be founded upon principles of general justice.

Mr. HORSMAN observed that three courses might be pursued towards the present Administration—by a hostile vote to eject them at once from office; or to go on day after day making eloquent attacks upon them; or to extend courtesy towards them, as servants of the Crown, and postpone till another occasion a decisive vote against them. The first and last were legitimate courses; but he objected to the second. If the present Government could be justly charged with obtaining office by fictitious or unfair means they would be entitled to no quarter; but the late Opposition had conducted themselves with moderation and forbearance. The downfall of the late Government and the disorganisation of the party he attributed to one cause—namely, the fatal and inveterate habit of Lord Palmerston of always looking to the Opposition benches for support, and turning the cold shoulder to his own party; of converting and neutralising his foes, rather than confirming his friends. He reviewed some of the proceedings of the late Government, which he brought, he said, to the recollection of Lord Palmerston, in order that they might be well pondered on before he came again into office.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not want from the present Government a declaration of their policy. It was their duty, as a House of Commons, to look at their measures as they were developed, and consider their merits. With respect to the question of reform, he should look with great suspicion on any measure which the Government might introduce on that subject.

After a few words from Mr. DRUMMOND.

Lord PALMERSTON, referring to what had fallen from Mr. Horsman, observed that he had felt and should still feel it his duty, when head of the Government, to receive gladly the support of Members from every corner of the House.

## THE INDIAN LOAN.

The East India Loan Bill was read a third time, and passed. The House then went into a Committee of Supply upon the Supplementary Army Estimates and Revenue Estimates.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Anti-Slavery Society, complaining of the results of the free immigration of the negroes into the Island of Guadeloupe under the sanction of the French Government.

## LORD CLANRICARDE.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, as what he had said on the previous evening had been misunderstood, repeated the reasons he had then given for withdrawing the notice he had placed on the paper for Monday relating to a statement of certain matters personal to himself. That notice he was informed was drawn up in terms contrary to Parliamentary usage, and might have been made an inconvenient precedent. In defence, therefore, to this opinion, he had withdrawn the notice.

## THE INDIAN LOAN.

The East India Loan Bill, on the motion of the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, was read a second time.

The order that no private bill should be read a second time after the 20th of July was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE CASE OF MR. HODGE.

In reply to Mr. HORSMAN. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, with reference to the case of Mr. Hodge, who had been arrested in Sardinia, that his surrender had been demanded by the French Government, but under the treaty of extradition between Sardinia and Great Britain it was not competent to the former to comply with that demand without the consent of England, and a demand had been made upon Her Majesty's Government that Mr. Hodge should be surrendered to France. Her Majesty's Government had called for the papers found upon Mr. Hodge, and having examined them, and being of opinion that they were not sufficient to warrant his commitment by a magistrate in England, they had declined to assent to the demand.

## THANKS TO INDIAN OFFICIALS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved that the first resolution of the House of the 8th of February be read, and that the like thanks be given to the Hon. P. J. Halliday, Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, which, he said, had been inadvertently omitted. He at the same time urged Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir C. Napier not to press amendments of which they had given notice, extending the vote of thanks to other officers, on the ground that this matter was most properly left to the discretion of the Executive Government.

After a short discussion, the motion was agreed to, the amendments not being moved.

## MILITIA EXPENSES.

On the report of the Committee of Supply, Sir G. LEWIS asked for an explanation of the vote of £500,000 for the embodied militia, which was an addition to the army estimates; and what was done with the large savings which must necessarily accrue from the great number of men transferred to the East India Company?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, there was a clear deficiency of £500,000 in the charge for the militia; and, as it was impossible to calculate at present the amount of saving in the transfer of troops to the Indian Government, the Government preferred to come at once to Parliament for a vote.

After a short discussion, the report was agreed to.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, certain sums were voted to make good the supply granted to Her Majesty.

## MUTINY BILLS.

The Marine Mutiny Bill and the Mutiny Bill were read a second time, after a brief discussion, initiated by Mr. BAXTER, on the subject of billeting soldiers in Scotland, to which General PELL, who admitted that there were hardships under the existing system, promised to give his most earnest consideration.

## COLONISATION IN INDIA.

Mr. W. EWART moved for a select committee to inquire into the progress, and prospects, and the best means to be adopted for the promotion, of European colonisation in India, and the formation of military stations, especially in the hill districts and healthier climates of that country, as well as for the extension of our commerce with Central Asia. He asked, he said, simply for inquiry. In our other colonial possessions there was a free development of British industry, capital, and labour; but if we turned to India, we found only a few scattered Europeans, numbering with indigo-planters and military officers, only about 22,000 individuals. The climate was objected to; but there were parts of India, he observed, in which the climate was favourable to the constitution of Europeans. Then it was said that the land was already occupied; but in the parts to which his motion referred there were lands open to colonisation. He cited the opinions, favourable to the settlement of Europeans in India, of Lord Metcalfe and Lord W. Bentinck, and enlarged upon the advantageous prospects offered by the hill districts, especially in the Sikhim country, according to the testimony of Dr. Hooker, and in the neighbourhood of Simla, as well as upon the benefits we might confer upon the natives by the extension of civilisation, and (in imitation of the Romans) by the introduction among them of municipal institutions. He dwelt upon the commercial advantages which we should derive from opening a trade with the nations of Central Asia, and the blessings we should secure to them by the diffusion of Christianity among its benighted inhabitants.

Mr. BAILEY, observing that Mr. Ewart had not selected a very appropriate time for his motion, expressed his surprise at the sanguine view he had taken of the prospects of colonisation in India, where, even in the hill districts, Europeans could not long reside without personal risk. Mr. Ewart did not anticipate that the colonisation would be self-supporting, and it would not be just towards the people of India to make them pay the expense of establishing settlers there. India was a well-populated country and did not want settlers. The land of India was not the property of the Government; the greater part was private property, subject to the landlord. Having suggested various other objections to the scheme, he said that the Government had not the slightest wish to prevent inquiry; but they thought the time not a fit one, and that Mr. Ewart might be satisfied with moving for information, and defer the committee until next year; at the same time, if he persisted in his desire for inquiry at present, Ministers would not throw any obstacle in his way.

Colonel SYKES and Sir J. ELPHINSTONE spoke in opposition to the scheme of colonising India.

Mr. MANGLES argued to the same effect, observing that, although there were large opportunities for the employment of capital in India, all the information obtained by the different Governments was calculated to warn Europeans against any rash attempt at colonisation.

After some observations by Mr. KINNAIRD in support of the motion, Mr. SEYMOUR argued in favour of colonisation in India from its success in Ceylon, and strongly urged a reduction of the assessments, which, he said, prevented the accumulation of capital. This and other questions were fit for inquiry by a committee.

Mr. TURNER insisted upon the importance of promoting and facilitating a supply of cotton from India.

Mr. CREETHAM and Mr. NISBET having made a few remarks, the motion was agreed to, with the omission of the words "and the formation of military stations."

The Commons Enclosure Bill, the General Board of Health (Skipton, &c.) Bill, and the Militia Act Continuance Bill, were also read a second time.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## OATHS BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the House do go into committee on this bill. It had been objected that his clauses went further than was necessary in re-adjusting the oath taken by Roman Catholic members. He was anxious that the oath should not be touched in any way by this bill, as he thought it would be much better and more convenient to consider the question by itself. He proposed to leave out the words of the clause which provided that nothing should alter the law of 19 George IV. for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. It was also his (Lord J. Russell's) intention to propose on the report an alteration in the preamble which declared that no foreign prince or potentate had any authority ecclesiastical or civil in these realms.

Mr. DUNCOMB said he did not believe that this bill would have the slightest chance of passing through the House of Lords. He advocated a proposal which had previously been made, to admit Baron Rothschild to a seat in the House by a resolution of its members.

Mr. LOCKE expressed similar views.

The House then went into committee, and the clauses were agreed to; Lord JOHN RUSSELL moving that the report should be taken on Monday.

Mr. NEWDEGATE gave notice, that when the report came up he should move that the 5th and 6th clauses (relating to the Jews) should be expunged.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## THE CASE OF THE CAGLIARI.

Lord LYNDBURGH drew the attention of the Government to the case of the engineers of the Cagliari, contending that it was the duty of the Government to interfere to obtain their liberation.

The Earl of MALMESBURY would only promise that the law officers of the Crown should watch the case, and that every means should be taken to secure for the prisoners an alleviation of the cruelty of their confinement.

After some further conversation, the subject dropped. Some unimportant business was transacted, and their Lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## REWARDS FOR OUR INDIAN ARMY.

In reply to a question from Mr. Kinnaird, Mr. BAILEY stated that the six months' batta awarded by the Governor-General of India to the army before Delhi was the utmost sum fixed by law which he was entitled to grant; but that the case of both the Delhi and Lucknow forces was under the consideration of the Government.

## BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the Government intended to bring in a new bill for the prevention of bribery and corruption at elections.

## LEGISLATION FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. SLANEY moved a resolution setting forth the expediency of establishing a standing committee or unpaid board of commissioners to consider and report from time to time on practical suggestions likely to be beneficial to the working classes.

Objection was taken to this proposition as indefinite; it was withdrawn.

## THE TREATMENT OF THE INDIAN INSURGENTS.

Mr. RICH called attention to the treatment of the mutinous sepoys and other insurgents in India, and moved for a series of papers relating to the subject. The reported atrocities said to have been perpetrated by the sepoys were, he believed, much exaggerated; and he hoped that the severities attributed to some British officers were equally overcharged. The Hon. Member then proceeded to examine the cause from which, in his opinion, the mutiny primarily originated, blaming our authorities.

Mr. BAILEY admitted that extreme severity towards the rebels would be equally impolitic and unjust, but declined to re-open the general question regarding the mutiny.

A rather spirited debate ensued, in which Mr. Vandart advocated a stern measure of justice, while Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. C. Buxton, and some other members, thought that the time for mercy was come. Mr. RICH's motion was agreed to.

## BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN GALWAY.

Mr. G. CLIVE obtained leave to bring in a bill to disfranchise the freemen of the county of the town of Galway. The Hon. Member appealed to the evidence lately presented before the Galway Election Commissioners, showing the existence of extensive corruption among the freemen class of the constituency of that borough.

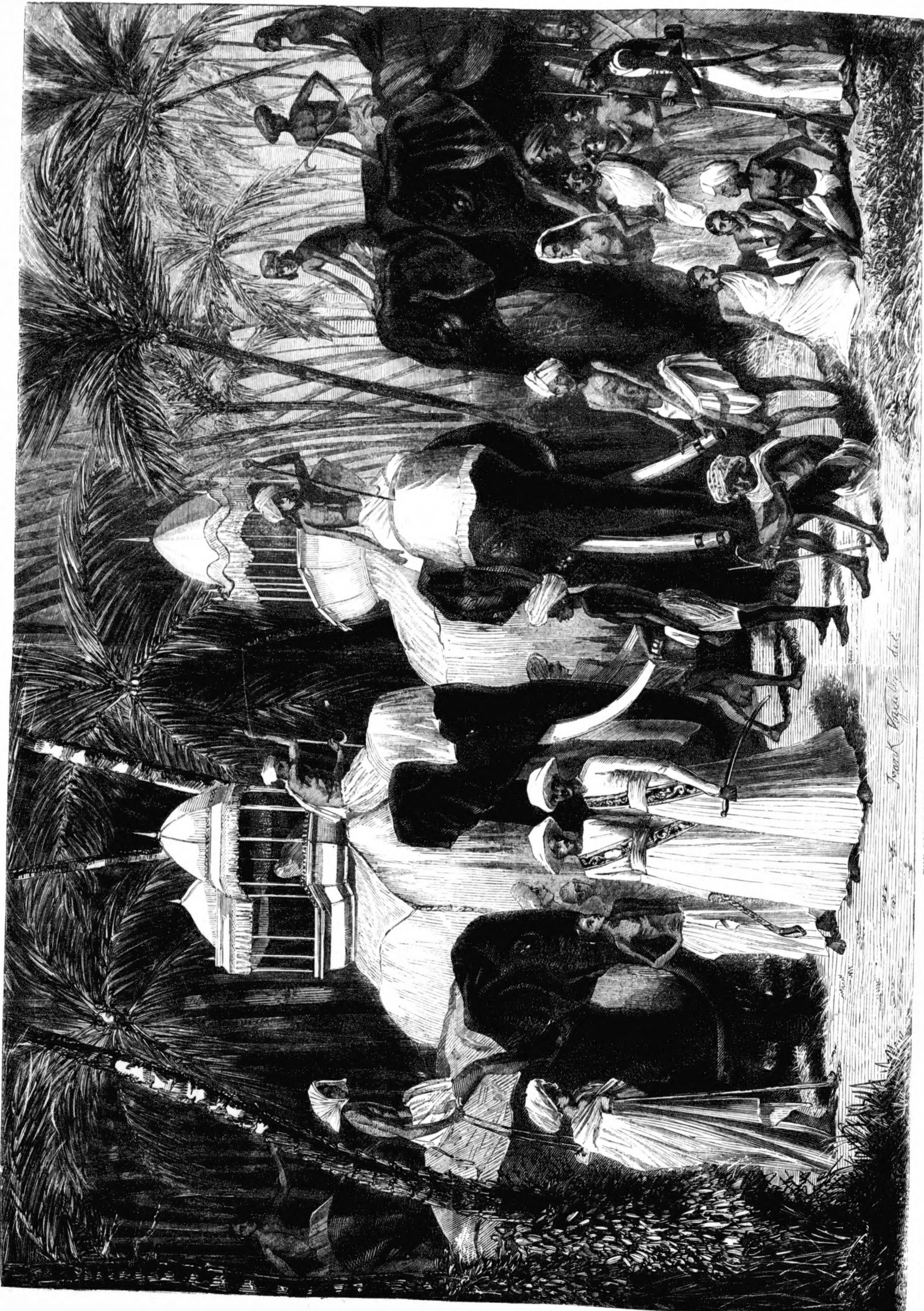
## RELEASE OF WATT, THE ENGINEER, AT NAPLES.

HENRY WATT, one of the English engineers seized on board the Cagliari, and imprisoned at Salerno, has been released; and he is at liberty to leave the kingdom.

## THE ELEPHANTS OF THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

This is the title that Prince Soltykoff gives to the accompanying sketch, which represents the halt of two young Princes of Travancore beneath the shade of a palm grove. The halt has just been called. The Princes have descended from their elephant-howdahs, the keepers holding the tusks of the animals themselves. The villagers of the neighbourhood were of course assembled to witness this unusual apparition of royal princes and royal elephants, and it is to be observed that the guards do not require them to "move on." The guard of the Princes on this journey was composed of some of the regular Travancore soldiery, whose uniform is imitated—at a little distance—from that of the sepoy of the British army.

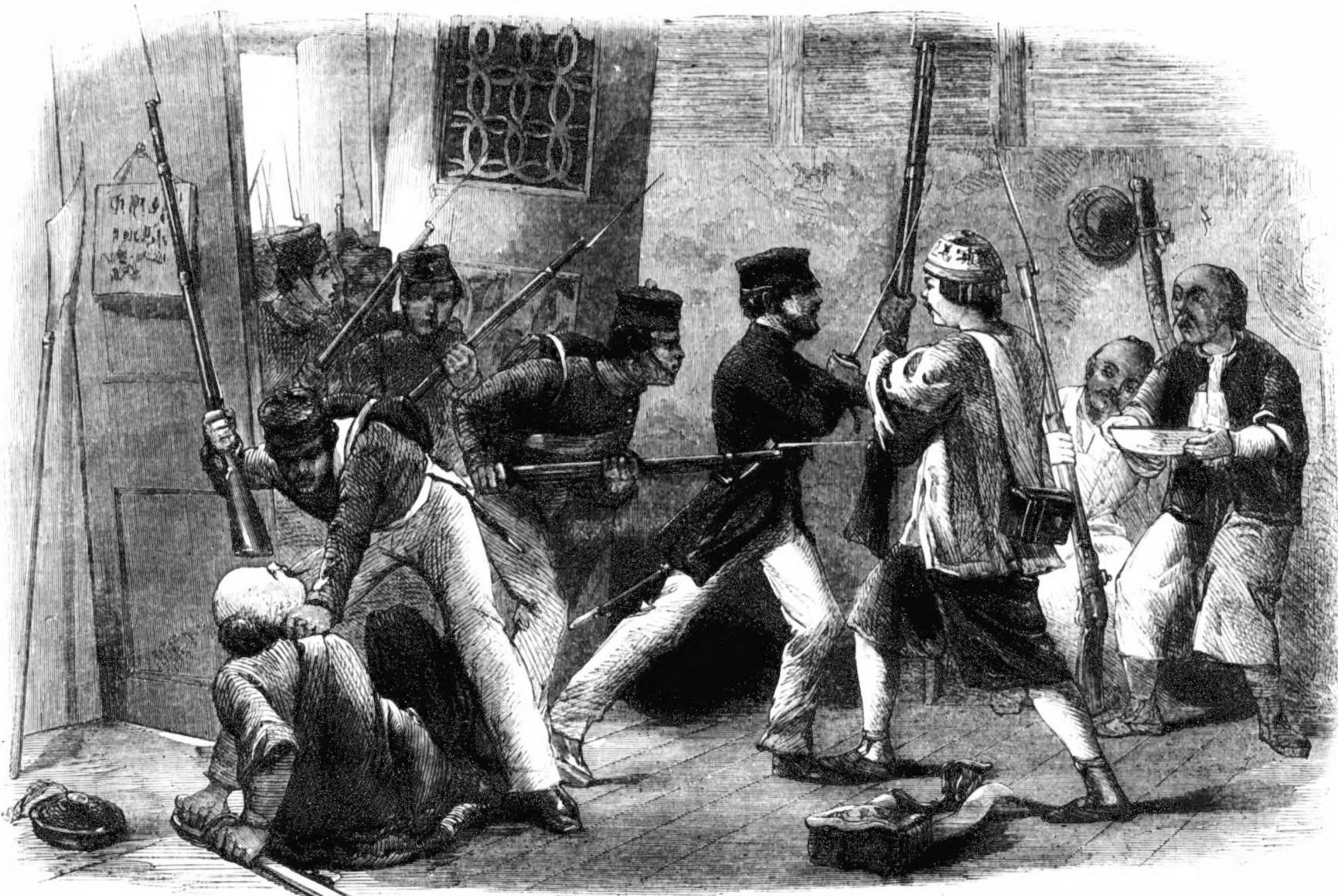




THE ELEPHANTS OF THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.-(FROM A DRAWING BY FRANK SOLTYKOFF.)

Frank Soltykoff del.





SURPRISING THE CHINESE GUARD AT THE YAMUN OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF CANTON.



COMMISSIONER YEH BEING CONDUCTED TO THE PRESENCE OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.



## CATCHING THE MANDARINS.

SURPRISING THE GUARD OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

If Peh-kwei, lieutenant-governor of Canton, had been transported into the interior of China immediately after the bombardment of that city, he could have betrayed little less anxiety for his personal safety than he did while still lingering within its dangerous precincts.

Canton was to all intents and purposes in the hands of the allies; the barbaric seamen and marines of Great Britain were at liberty to wander through the streets in any number above twenty, and still Peh-kwei seems to have reposed, in tranquil assurance of security, in the bosom of his yamen. The doors of this yamen were not even barred; they gave way instantly to the shoulders of Colonel Holloway's detachment, which then advanced at the double up a broad causeway, in the middle of a great courtyard, and so towards a large barn-shaped pavilion which closed in the square in front. Here there were a few Chinese guards, armed with pikes and matchlocks; but these poor fellows were so stupefied by the sudden surprise that they lost a rare opportunity of distinguishing themselves. A crowd of domestics filled the pavilion, and these, as may be imagined, were not less surprised than the military. Our men beat through the yamen in search of the Lieutenant-Governor, who, hearing the noise, left his quiet breakfast and came forward to ask what it was all about. His inquiring eyes were arrested by the spectacle of British uniforms, and then the people in the British uniforms arrested him. The thing was done.

COMMISSIONER YEH CONDUCTED TO THE PLENIPOTERENTIARIES.

We are not going to repeat the story of the capture of Commissioner Yeh—we are content to give our readers a portrait of him as he appeared in all his arrogance, escorted by two files of marines into the presence of the allied Plenipotentiaries. Colonel Hocker, with Elliot and Led, led the procession, which was accompanied by Commodore Drayton and Captain Key.

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Subscribers who preserve their copies of the "Illustrated Times" for binding are informed that the "Leviathan Number" will be requisite to complete their sets.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.

## THE ENGLISH PRISONERS AT NAPLES.

MR. DISRAELI is accused by "Punch" of accepting Lord Palmerston's cast-off clothes, but there are certainly some garments which were worn with great persistence by the facetious Viscount, and which his successor, as virtual Chief of the Cabinet, appears by no means disposed to put on. For instance, Mr. Disraeli rejects the uniform of Louis Napoleon, which was Lord Palmerston's favourite suit. On the other hand, there are certain costumes in which the late humorous protector of English honour abroad was afraid to appear, and which his great political opponent proposes to don forthwith. In fact, the present Ministers have not been able to learn from their predecessors what to do, but only what to avoid; they must avoid trucking to Louis Napoleon, and they must avoid the shameful neglect evinced by the late Government in the matter of the English prisoners at Naples.

The character which Lord Palmerston refused to assume, and which is now to be undertaken by Mr. Disraeli, is that of liberator. The Derby Cabinet has become convinced of the importance attached by the English nation to the conduct of its Government in connection with the English engineers, illegally arrested, illegally imprisoned, and cruelly treated in every respect. Mr. Disraeli has now decided that the present Administration are not, as regards the *Cagliari* affair, altogether bound by the acts of the late Government, and that they are called upon to do whatever they consider to be dictated by "the interests of law, right, and justice." How any acts of the Palmerstonian Cabinet could have rendered it incumbent on the Derby Administration to set "law, right, and justice" at defiance—a course of which the possibility seems at all events to have been entertained—we are somewhat at a loss to imagine. Mr. Disraeli, after instituting a diligent search at the Foreign Office, has ascertained that no record exists of any communication which can be interpreted as binding him to non-interference. We are promised, now, that the whole matter will be thoroughly inquired into, and we must hope that the feeble but offensive despot who rules at Naples will be called upon to give the English prisoners a prompt trial, and that measures will be taken to ensure the justice of the decision.

According to Lord Palmerston, there is some question whether the capture was forcibly made, or whether the captain and crew of the *Cagliari* voluntarily placed themselves under the Neapolitan jurisdiction. It is, however, quite certain that the steamer was "brought to" by a shot from a Neapolitan vessel of war, and that she was taken prisoner just as an unarmed man may always be taken prisoner by an armed man of equal natural strength. There is really no doubt about the illegality of the capture; so say the Sardinians, and so the English Government ought certainly to have had the courage to say, long ago.

As to the cruelty with which the prisoners are alleged to have been treated, let us hear what the brother of one of them says. The account differs entirely from that given by Lord Palmerston, some months since, but is not less true for that reason. "Mr. Watt attributes the wreck of his brother's mind to the early months of his imprisonment, before he was removed to Salerno. He was kept in Naples for five months, immured in a dungeon so small that he and Parks could not pass each other without difficulty, and into which the light of day was scarcely permitted to enter, and fed on bread, of which his brother has brought home a fragment, that he could hardly masticate, and a kind of fetid soup at which the gorge of even the hungry rose."

The Sardinians were associated three years since with the English and the French, on behalf of what was called the cause of liberty. We think, for our own part, that two Englishmen are worth an empire of Turks; and as the Sardinians have now boldly protested against the illegal capture of their vessel, it is not too much to expect that England will enter an indignant complaint against the unjustifiable seizure of her subjects, to say nothing of the infamous cruelties with which they have been sided since their incarceration.

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY has declared her intention of conferring a baronetcy on the son of the late Sir Henry Lawrence. It is also the intention of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to propose to the Court of Proprietors the grant of an annuity of £1,000 a year.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE went to Chatham on Monday to inspect the troops of the various Indian depots now attached to the three battalions of infantry. His Royal Highness afterwards visited the garrison hospital.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY arrived at Buckingham Palace from Osborne on Tuesday.

M. DE PERSIGNY'S RESIGNATION as French ambassador in London is anticipated.

SHERIFF ALLEN has been elected Alderman of the ward of Cheap, in the room of Mr. Kennedy. The Wardmote passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Kennedy for the zeal and ability with which he had discharged his office, and they expressed their wishes for his future health and happiness.

MR. THORNBURY has in progress a life of Turner—Mr. Ruskin having assisted him with the MSS. and note-books of that great and eccentric painter.

LORD PALMERSTON has consented to preside over the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund Corporation, on Wednesday, the 5th of May.

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL has decreed the establishment of night service for the passage of the Alps, in summer.

THE POST OF SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND has been conferred on Mr. Hayes, Q.C.

THE COUNTESS OF CALEDON has been appointed Lady of the Bedchamber, in the room of the Duchess of Wellington.

A PLAY, entitled "Honest Men do still Exist," in which the corrupt character of the Russian officials is vigorously depicted, was lately brought on the Moscow stage. A second representation of the piece was prohibited by the police, as dangerous and improper.

NO PERSON is NOW ALLOWED TO LAND AT BOULOGNE, or any other French port in the Channel, without a passport. This rule is rigorously enforced.

BARON BRUNOW, once more accredited to the Court of St. James's, as representative of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived in London to resume his diplomatic functions. The Baroness will continue her residence abroad for the present.

THE FRENCH CABINET is said to be preparing a memorandum to persuade all the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris of the necessity of taking measures, at the next Conference of Paris, relative to political refugees.

PERUKH KHAN, the Persian Envoy, has returned to Paris, after having made a six weeks' excursion in Italy and Germany. Except in the Sardinian States, where he had been invited officially, and where he received, both from the Government and from private individuals, the warmest welcome, the Persian Ambassador preserved a strict incognito.

SIR WATKIN WYNN lent some old and fine pictures to the committee of the Manchester Exhibition. After the exhibition they were detained in London, and were to be returned to their old places in a few weeks. Thus, their loan for a noble public purpose saved them from the fate of their companions in the saloons of Wynnstay.

THE ACHILLES STATUE, in Hyde Park, is again threatened with removal on the ground of indecorum.

THE REV. R. JENKYN, curate of Vaynor, near Merthyr, accidentally shot himself through the head, while shooting at small birds in front of the parsonage.

DR. PHILLIMORE, of the Admiralty Court, unequivocally declares that the seizure of the *Cagliari* on the open sea was a violation of international law.

AN INSANE COMPETITION FOR THE LONDON AND MANCHESTER TRAFFIC has been in operation between the London and North-Western and the Great Northern Railways; each undertaking to convey passengers from London to Manchester and back, with permission to stay at Manchester for seven days, all for the sum of five shillings! The companies have now arranged, however, to return to the ordinary fares.

A NEW ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE, probably in May, to submerge the electric cable between Ireland and America.

A LINE OF STEAM COMMUNICATION is to be established between Virginia and Europe. The scheme originates with French and American speculators, and will be directed by a French and American board.

AMONG THE EXPECTED MUSICAL STARS OF THE SEASON is Kapellmeister Bott, of Meiningen, a violinist, and quondam pupil of Spohr, who, in a letter mentioning Bott's intended visit to England, describes him as "probably the first performer in Germany." He will probably make his debut at a Philharmonic concert.

A SUBSCRIPTION HAS BEEN SET ON FOOT AT TURIN to present M. Jules Favre with a testimonial of gratitude and admiration for the eloquent and courageous plea for the independence of Italy which he introduced into his defence of Orsini.

THE NEW THEATRE IN COVENT GARDEN cannot be opened earlier than the month of June.

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES intend to give prizes (according to a scale to be established) to the best marksmen in each regiment. This arrangement will relieve the pockets of the officers, who have hitherto given prizes at their own expense.

TWO AMERICAN VESSELS have landed 1,236 Coolies in Cuba; no fewer than 313 of the poor creatures had died on the voyage. Two cargoes of slaves have also been landed.

THE ACCOUNTS OF PRINCE JEROME'S HEALTH are not encouraging.

A WOMAN IS IN CUSTODY, at Gorbals, Glasgow, for stealing an infant, for the purpose of passing it off to her husband as her own, he being disappointed at having no children.

AMONG THE ENGAGEMENTS FOR THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL, those of Madame Novello, Mr. Sias Reeves, and Signor Belletti, we believe, may be announced as certain.

CAPTAIN DOINEAU, the head of a Bureau Arabe, in Algeria—who was sentenced to death, in August last, for having murdered an Arab chief, but whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, through the exertions of his relative, M. Baroche, the vice-president of the Council of State—is about to receive a free pardon, and is to be sent to Persia to drill the troops of the Shah.

AMONG RECENT AMERICAN INVENTIONS is one to replace curl-papers by small metal tubes provided with an elastic band or strap to fasten them, so that they can be drawn out of the hair without in any way injuring the twist, as taking out the papers does.

PRINCE ALFRED is working up to pass his examination at the next quarterly passing-day at the Naval College, for naval cadet.

THE HONOURABLE CAROLINE ROWLEY has obtained an order to protect her clothing and jewels, with any property she may acquire by her own industry, from her husband, the Hon. Hugh Rowley. The applicant stated that she was married in 1852, and that her honourable husband, after spending her little fortune of £2,000, deserted her.

A PENNSYLVANIA PAPER tells of a "lady of this vicinity," who three weeks before attended the funeral of her mother at three o'clock, was led to the altar a blushing bride at six o'clock, just three hours afterward, "and now is making application for a divorce."

THE AUTHORITIES AT OXFORD have consented to hold their Associate of Arts Examination in London this year. This has been done at the request of a committee of schoolmasters in London, and they are assured of upwards of two hundred candidates.

THE RECEIPTS ON THE RAILWAYS OF FRANCE, during 1857, were £12,441,925; against £11,362,413 in 1856; last year there was an increase of 789 miles in the lines opened, and consequently the accounts show a reduction in the receipts per mile of £239 in 1857.

AN ORDER has been issued from the Horse Guards to the effect that no troops are to be kept under canvas during the winter months, without the permission of the General Commanding-in-Chief.

UNDER THE HEAD OF "HORRIBLE DISCLOSURE," it is stated that one of the most fashionable dressmakers in New York turns out to be a man.

THE RECENT RAVAGES OF YELLOW FEVER in Lisbon have roused the Legislature sufficiently to pass a law for the sanitary improvement of the capital: a loan of £225,000 is authorised to be raised for sanitary works, and the Bank of Portugal has undertaken to provide the money.

THE ACCOUNTS FROM THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS continue to tell of a rather dull state of things: in very few instances is there any increase of activity.

AN ENGLISH WORKMAN appeared last week at one of the Metropolitan Police-courts to complain that, having gone ignorantly to Ostend without a passport to take a situation, he was immediately lodged in prison, and afterwards reshipped to England.

MR. BOWYER, M.P., has just been elected, by the Chapter of the Order at Rome, a Knight of the Sacred Religious and Military Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS—PORTLAND GALLERY.

It has become so stereotyped a phrase in criticism to speak of an Exhibition of Paintings as being "neither above nor below the average," that we are almost ashamed to use it when we find it our duty to render an account of the Eleventh Exhibition of the National Institution of Fine Arts, of which the private view took place on Saturday last, and which has now opened its doors to the public. Unfortunately the phrase we have alluded to happens to contain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth:—the Exhibition is neither better nor worse than its predecessors,—and the canons of sound criticism admitting no variation, a seeming platitude must be pardoned for the sake of veracity. We cannot consent to the plea in extenuation of mediocrity which the artists of the Portland Gallery may put forward—the well-known maid-servant plea—that their sin is a "very little one"; that then, Exhibition is unpretentious, that it is not expected to do wonders, and that after all it is but a chapel of ease to the great cathedral of art in Suffolk Street, in Pall Mall, and in Trafalgar Square. We can less recognize such an excuse, for this reason, that exhibitors are chiefly young men, and in a great measure men who have yet their spurs to win. Youth is the season of ambition, of freedom from prejudice, of contempt for conventionalisms, of enthusiasm, of hope. To him whose beard is not yet grizzled whose brow is not yet furrowed, we should be glad to pardon even some of the vices of youth—a little temerity, a little haste, a little conceit; for those defects are often found in close alliance with courage and generosity; but we look in vain for a happy union of such qualities in this gallery. A weakness, a prissiness, a pusillanimity of thought, of feeling, of execution, pervade the great majority of the works exhibited. The pre-Raphaelite painters—of whose performance there is a sufficient sprinkling, and for whose sins we consider Mr. John Ruskin, *pace his* injudicious encouragement to minnows as well as Tritons, to be mainly answerable—have bestowed the usual amount of labour on their tiny canvases, and have produced several specimens of quaint, bright, stereoscopic manipulation; but the subjects they have elected to delineate are mostly mean and often sordid. Are there no better models existent for our apostles of realism, than stunted cottage children—than dirty girls learning their lessons—than Hodge, the bumpkin, leering over the pitcher at Molly Mogg the dairymaid? Let us have rustic beauty by all means, but away with these interminable grovelling after the exact similitude of rustic ugliness. Let us have as many representations of still life as you choose; but give us, at all events, a little grandeur, a little nobility in the objects you depict. If you must paint eggs, let them be ostriches', or at least turkeys', not eternally plovers'; exchange the pipkin sometimes for an amphora, and the garret window for a gothic oriel.

A sadder sight even among these handsomely framed pictures, is the lamentable ignorance of *drawing* displayed by the great body of the artists, and the more lamentable contempt for the study of the human figure apparently prevalent. Ignorance may be vanquished, but contempt is irremediable. Wearily we look around for accurate or even painstaking delineations of the "human form divine." Our younger artists seem to think that muscles and ligaments no longer exist; or else they are imbued with the notion that representations of human nature are "highly improper" and not saleable. Let us not be misunderstood. We are not counselling a return to the exclusive culture of the nude. A deluge of second-rate Eties would be a decided nuisance. We have no wish to see a new school of sensuous, frivolous painters of alcoves and Louis Quinze ceilings arise: a new generation of Cypels, Bouchers, Lancret, and Fragonards. But we are sternly of opinion that a healthy remembrance and study of those great masters who drew *women* and *men*, not puppets dressed up in elaborately painted corsetry, or scrupulously reticulated linsey woolsey petticoats, would be a boon, and is a necessity. Look at Mulready's studies from the life; look at his "Bathers," and be ashamed of the stereoscopic slides which you copy in oil and put into gilt frames. It is nonsense to talk of life pictures being contrary to the public taste. The public taste delights in the representation of the beautiful. It buys Kisse's "Amazon," and Danneker's "Ariadne." Your pictures of miniature lay figures in swaddling clothes show not Puritanism, but ineapacity.

We have devoted a large margin to censure; let us now see what we can say in commendation. There are many pretty pictures in the gallery; there are some triumphs of glowing, fervid colour, which only English painters can achieve; there are numerous praiseworthy examples of minute finish; and last, but not least, there are many admirable landscapes. We are half inclined to forgive our figure-painters' sins, when we gaze upon the charming representations of rustic, of mountain, and marine scenery. The pre-Raphaelite landscape is here as usual, but it is sublimated by the contemplation of noble models. Of the genuine fresh, green, leafy, sunny English school, the envy and despair of foreign paysagistes, there are many specimens here, and from the pencils of almost obscure artists, which would win the Cross of the Legion for a Parisian, and the Red Eagle for a Prussian painter.

(156) "The Reeced Tide, Port du Moulin, Island of Sark"—J. G. Naish—is a grand and massive study of rocks of that strange, iron-bound Channel Island, of which it is said that the only thing more difficult than to get into it is to get out of it. Mr. Naish (he tells us that the picture was painted on the spot) has evidently turned his sojourn at Sark to good account. The curious geological formation of the rocks has enabled him to reveal, not only in light and shade, but in colour; the masses of marl and great round boulders—seemingly of "pudding" stone—in the foreground, over which the tide is receding, are firmly yet delicately treated. The colour is throughout rich and mellow; the glimpse of sky translucent—the deep green sea delicious. It is a picture that sets you longing for a trip to Sark, a course of lobster and oyster diet, and a *compagnon de voyage* in a cavalier hat, at first sight.

(155) "On the Coast—Ventnor, Isle of Wight"—W. Gray—is another rocky-marine picture—a geological picture, a Hugh Miller picture, though a tiny one; and the "testimony" of Mr. Gray's rocks is very charming. The sketch—for it is little more—appears to have been painted from a photograph; if we are in error in this supposition, it is but justice to Mr. Gray to testify to the surprising truth and fidelity with which this transcript of nature has been executed.

(150) "Blea Tain and the Pykes of Langdale," a rather unpronounceable title, is a large and dashing representation of mountainous scenery, by George Pettitt. Here is the—  
"Little lowly vale,  
A lowly vale, and yet uplifted high  
Among the mountains."

The mountains are themselves stupendous, frowning, and sullen, as mountains should be, and awful in their misty shadows. Mr. Pettitt exhibits six other pictures, of which the best is the "Entrance to Grassmere," at which charming village the artist apparently resides: he is not the first painter who has married his model.

(168) "The Passing Squall: Reculvers, Margate in the distance," affords Mr. T. S. Robins an opportunity of showing what an unlimited quantity of "wet sheets" a group of fishing-boats can obtain when a "flowing sea" comes on. The flowing sea does more than that: it rolls, it bounces, it sparkles and foams, and the passing squall has produced a seemingly inextricable tangle of boats, and sails, and cordage, and rudders, which Mr. Robins has depicted with much nautical learning. He deserves to be made a younger brother of the Trinity House for his pains. The colour is good—green and transparent; of the rest of the picture, the hues are conventional and somewhat muddy.

Another, a less ambitious, but a more pleasing marine picture, is (160) "A Fresh Breeze," Meadows, senior. The breeze is very fresh, and stirs the sea delightfully (at a distance); and there is a fresh, saline greenness in the tones, very sou'westerly and refreshing.

There are five Messrs. Williams who patronise the Portland Gallery this year, exhibiting among them twenty-four pictures. As we are not prepared to state how many of these Messrs. Williams are Boddingtons, how many Percies, how many Sidneys, and how many Williams



simple; and as it is a matter of perfect impossibility for us to describe, or even to enumerate, their works in detail, our readers must content with a passing notice of Mr. A. W. Williams, who, in (110) "Sun," exhibits a really magnificent harvest picture. The artist is given as a motto for his work the line—

"The old year takes up his bright inheritance of golden fruits;" and greater truth still might he have quoted the noble lines of Thomson—

"The sudden sun  
By fits effulgent glides the illumined field,  
And black by fits the shadows sweep along,  
A gleam-chiquered, heart-expanding view,  
Far as the circling eye can shoot around,  
Unbounded, tossing in a field of corn."

Mr. A. W. Williams shows us the "sudden sun," the "illumined field," the "field of corn," the marvellous mingling of autumn smiles and autumn frowns, in sunshine and in storm. The harvest field is a large, but a solemn sight.

Space will not stand us in stead to notice, *seriatim*, even a moderate percentage of the landscapes exhibited. Mr. H. B. Davis (142) has a very pretty, sparkling "Road through a Forest," and Mr. James Meadows (143), some crisp, verdant bits of nature. But enough; we must shut up our woodland sketchbook, else we shall be unable to extend our transitory notice to the figure painters.

Two Lauders, Robert Scott and James Eckford, brothers and Scotch academicians, each court criticism in works laborious, painstaking, well painted, but all, alas! though large enough and some too large, lacking in real grandeur. (39) "A Song of Praise"—J. E. Lauder—is a large, coarse woman, with half shut, winking eyes, groaning (to judge from the expression of her countenance) rather than singing. J. E. Lauder exhibits three other pictures. (288) "Winking tapers jointly peep high from my lady's bower," is a passable picture of a handsome lady playing a lute. The effect of moonlight is good, but the lady's face is too small, and the winking tapers "shine by their absence." Perhaps the "winking tapers" may have been meant only as a covert allusion to my lady's eyes. R. S. Lauder has two large pictures (334) "Christ betrayed," and (480) "Gethsemane." Reverence for the awful subject depicted will not allow us to point out the discrepancies and short-comings of the former picture: it must suffice to say that the general treatment is weak and confused. There is melancholy and sweetness in the countenance of the Saviour, but the drapery rather daubed than painted, and the figures of the chief priests and chief-takers are mean and huddled. "Gethsemane" is a better picture; but the Angel is effeminate without being angelic. The Saviour's hands are very painful, but very elaborate studies of muscular contraction.

Mr. Wingfield sends (247) "A Welsh Farm," (268) "A Summer Concert," pretty, precise, conscientious, and pragmatical; and lastly (333) a female portrait "Rosamond," painted—and this is wonderful in Mr. Wingfield—largely, firmly, yet caressingly. The face is a good face, well and honestly painted, and we consider this to be exceeding great credit.

Mr. Frederick Underhill is pleasant and natural in episodes of fishermen. His "Fisherman" (146) is a lively and interesting court scene, though it contains but the old, old story told over again—Fishermen, fishboys, fishergirls, fishing-nets, creels, and baskets, and an unmistakably "fishy" looking dog. (437) "A Pic-nic—Belvoir Castle," Daniel Passmore, is, like most of that gentleman's performances, marked "sold." It is as bright, as showy, as clever, as meretricious, and as false as usual, and jewelled all over with little radiant dabs of colour. Mr. J. T. Hixon has some good "Breton interiors," rather hard and shiny, but carefully finished. (481) "The Dream after the Masked Ball," J. A. Fitzgerald, represents a lady who has to all appearance gone to bed without taking off her clothes, surrounded by a ghostly crew of fanciful elves and sprites, due mostly to the inspiration of the late M. Callot, and the equally late Heer David Teniers, in their "Temptations of St. Anthony." We don't see any *debaucheurs* or *Perrets* in the vision; and it might more appropriately be called a dream after a Christmas pantomime, or after reading Sir Walter Scott's "Demonology and Witchcraft," or after pork chops. Mr. H. S. Marks has (477) an insignificant picture of a rustic, called "Waiting for a Job," and Mr. J. Hayllar contributes an admirable and exquisitely-painted portrait of a little boy all ready dressed to go out for a walk. The little jewel, for it really is one, is styled "Importance." We shall be very glad to hear from Mr. Hayllar again.

We cannot conclude this article without remedying an omission in our notice of the land, or rather seascape painters. Mr. William Telbin contributes one picture, (329) "Entrance to the Grand Canal, Venice," but it is the worthy production of a master of his art. gorgeous in colour, simple but grand in composition, bold and massive in treatment.

## Literature.

**Paved with Gold.** By AUGUSTUS MAYHEW. London: Chapman & Hall.

THIS highly-interesting serial is at length full-grown. It has reached its thirteenth month, and may now be looked upon and criticised as a complete production.

In the present day every novel is without something or other. "Vanity Fair" was a novel without a hero, Mr. Dickens's novels, admirable as they are, would be rather better if they were novels without heroines. Mr. Reade produces novels without originality; while other authors give us novels without incident, character, or wit. "Paved with Gold" may be described as a novel without a plot—but by no means without a design. We mean that those who read it for the sake of the story alone may find themselves disappointed, as it exhibits a plentiful lack of startling incidents, and a copious dearth of unnatural occurrences generally. The great merit of the work lies in its abundant humour, and in the truthfulness and vividness of the descriptions it contains. There is only one personage, Captain Crosier—a feeble seducer, a Don Juan of the nineteenth century—who is presented to us with sufficient completeness to deserve the name of a character, in the sense in which Rawdon Crawley and Becky Sharp are characters. But there is considerable individuality about Philip and Bertha, the boy and the girl, in whose fortunes all the dramatic interest of the story is concentrated; and Philip's father, a French villain of the deepest dye, is admirably depicted, without the slightest admixture of the melodramatic element which it is customary to introduce into the portrayal of such personages. Then among the accessory and incidental characters, there is a highly amusing old maid, who is justly shocked at Captain Crosier's attentions to Bertha, and a deformed little bill-discounter, who, with all his *entourage*, is perfectly described.

Vautrin, the French scoundrel, has secretly married Katherine Merton, the widow of an officer in the East India Company's army. Unaware of the existence of that sensible rule by which an officer's widow loses her pension in case of remarrying, the distinguished foreigner walks one day to the East India House, and signifies to the proper authorities his intention henceforth to receive his wife's pension himself. Mrs. Merton's name is forthwith erased from the list of pensioners; she is deserted by her magnanimous husband, and after a long course of want and humiliation, including a temporary residence in the "Refuge for the Houseless," is driven by her despair to smash a magnificent plate-glass window-pane, which has the desired effect of procuring her an asylum within the walls of a prison.

The swindler of Leicester Square and of the Boulevard des Italiens, has in the meanwhile obtained some success in Paris, as the proprietor of a café concert, and is anxious to find his wife, whose beauty would be a very attractive *dame de comptoir*. At the same time the poor woman's father is seeking for her, and it so happens that the solicitor of the infamous Vautrin, and the solicitor of the scarcely less infamous, though infinitely more respectable, Merton père, meet outside the prison doors. Here occurs on excellent scene of very serious comedy, from

which we extract a portion. We must premise that Vautrin's wife when she entered the prison was on the point of being confined.

"I have come to give you similar notice not to part with the prisoner to this gentleman; I claim her on behalf of her husband," said Nathan.

"And I deny that there is any husband at all," said Simeux; "and come here on the part of the father."

"Come, gentlemen, you needn't quarrel about it," said the clerk, solemnly; "neither husband nor father can claim her."

"She hasn't been released," cried the lawyers, in one breath.

The clerk answered gravely, "She was born this morning."

"Good heavens!" cried Mr. Simeux, starting back.

"Dear me, what an awful thing!" said Nathan, turning pale. "We have no power now, Simeux; so we'll let her go, and have a glass of cherry together; for the shock has been a good deal too much for me."

They were about to quit the room, when the clerk called after them; "Mr. Simeux, gentlemen, there's a baby—child—boy—that Katherine Merton has just given her mother's name to, left behind her. What are we to do with him?"

"Boy?" they both exclaimed, as they stared at one another.

Then Simeux said, "Oh, he belongs to the husband clearly."

"Husband?" exclaimed Nathan; "why, you denied the marriage just now. He'd better be sent home to his mother's family; couldn't be in better hands, I'm sure."

"Well, gentlemen," said the clerk, "settle it amicably between you; which shall we let the infant over to?"

"Oh, I've no instructions on the matter."

"And I'm sure I have none."

And thus Philip Merton is left to the care of his parish, and is duly sent to the workhouse school. Here he in time makes the acquaintance of little Bertha, the daughter of one of the matrons, and afterwards the object of Captain Crosier's diabolical schemes. How Philip runs away from workhouse school, how he turns water-cress seller, and cressing sweeper, and donkey driver; and how from a suspected thief he at last becomes a thief in reality—is more than can be set forth in any newspaper article with the slightest pretensions to brevity. Suffice it to say, that he passes through a great variety of scenes, which are described with wonderful vigour and distinctness, and that he ends well. As for the pretty little Bertha, Captain Crosier tries very hard to lead her astray; but when, through a fraud, he has all but attained his object, the author "serves him right" and kills him.

This is Captain Crosier at his chambers—Time, three in the afternoon.

"It was a painful thing to see the Captain advance timidly to his toilet-table and gaze upon himself. Despite the rose-coloured curtains, he looked as yellow as mustard. He leaned forward to see if the wrinkles about his eyes and forehead had deepened, and then sighed sadly as if he thought the y. He was looking for frost well that morning. The texture of his skin did not please him, the grain of it being coarse as that of an ostrich's ear, and its colour that of old steel. Even when he had pushed his hair off his forehead, coughed, struck his chest, and vigorously thrown his shoulders back, there was nothing prepossessing in his general appearance. He had given up all attempts at personal embellishment, and resorted to his face. As he lay there, he blessed his fate that he was not a married man; 'for,' thought he, 'how disgusted my wife would be if she saw me now!'

How often would the Captain comb forward his side hair until it had assumed its proper grace! He was never tired of rounding the rebellious mesh on his fingers, or fixing it with cosmetic. With the most cunning, the bushy portions at the back were made to conceal the slightly bald spots in the front. He would brush and brush till his arms ached, and his scalp smarted, but he never repeated either the time or the terms. He provided the brush stood up boldly as a cock's comb above his classic brow. When the hair was neatly grained with the comb, when the parting at the back was as distinct as the centre bone of a fish, then he felt easy in his mind, and smiled complacently as he twisted his head about before the mirror. As he progressed, a severe dysphasia rendered his words inaudible to his mind. As he saw his form gradually becoming more and more attractive, he was led to ponder on the wonders of art. Each time he drew his fingers into his pom-dun, and saw how it turned the colour of his locks from a mild ginger to the rich tones of a bristly-fried side, he uttered a blessing on the great discoverer of hair's grease. After he had tied on his false collars, and seen how, by concealing a portion of the fatigued face, it gave a brilliant to the remaining features, he stood still to utter a benediction on the noble master-mind that first imagined 'stick-ups.'

We have only room for one other extract, but we cannot help introducing our readers to Dancer the bill-discounter:

"He was a thin, diminutive creature, with a face of the colour of a dried fig; and, but for the quick expression of his eyes, his countenance had an idiotic blankness. He was so thin, that his clothes pulled him out as feathers do a bird. At a watering-place, such a man would never have dared to loiter in public. As there were always medicine-bottles on his shelf, it was evident that Dancer's health was not good. When such big fellows as Captain Merton called to see him, the little man had to look up at them, and squint his thin voice up to their ears, for if, as he usually did, he stepped onto a high stool, his legs swung about, and he seemed like a parrot on its stand. Not unfrequently Crosier thought to himself what a capital jockey Dancer would make; but he did not like to say as much, for fear the small man should dislike the observation, and the interest be 'stuck on' in consequence. The staircase leading up to the 'cheque' room was dark and rotten, and those ascending had to be cautioned to 'mind their heads,' and warned that 'there was another step there.' The diminutive Dancer could go up and down as easily as a rat through a drain; but any one above four feet had to stoop and crouch, in dread of knocks, bumps, and crushed hats. The sanctum itself had but little furniture in it, and looked as wretched as if the wealthy Mr. Dancer was the most incorrigible insolvent in the kingdom. One farthing a-yard was the price he had paid for the paper on the walls. The red-lead roses fastened into the design had a poisonous, deadly look, and smelt of mould instead of atar. It was a relief to turn one's eyes from these fellows to the Law Almanack hanging over the fire-place, and to stare at the legal notices relating to judges' chambers and term times. Even men who had come there to ask for grace, preferred the law papers to the roses, despite the ideas they evoked of Wits and Whitecross Street."

We learn from the preface, that some portions of the book (such as the "crossing-sweepers" and the "rat-watch"), were originally undertaken by Mr. Augustus Mayhew, at the request of his brother, Mr. Henry Mayhew, and that they will probably form part of his invaluable work on "London Labour and the London Poor."

**OUR DEFENCES.**—Orders have been issued from the Ordnance Office for the formation of a line of fortifications at Hilsen, near Portsmouth, to be carried round to Port Cumberland; the creek at Portsmouth is also to be deepened and widened to enable the gunboats to pass completely round the fortifications. Orders have likewise been issued for the old 21-pounders, in the fortifications on the south coast, to be replaced by 74-pounders. It is intended to establish electric telegraphic communication between the whole of the fortifications forming the south and eastern coast defences. A party of Royal Engineers have visited Sunderland, to examine the coast defences at that point, and have recommended the construction of a new battery at the mouth of the Wear. Great exertion is being used at Pembroke to finish the screw steam frigate *Orlando*, of fifty guns. This magnificent frigate will be the first launched of the half-dozen ordered to compete with the monster American frigates. She is the largest frigate in the service, being about 360 feet in length, and 40 feet in breadth. Two other first-class ships, the *Revenge*, 91, line-of-battle screw, and *Aurora*, 51, first-class screw frigate, are also very much advanced in construction, and could be completed in a short time.

**SAILING OF THE LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITION.**—The *Pearl*, with Dr. Livingstone and his coadjutors on board, has sailed for Sierra Leone. Besides Dr. and Mrs. Livingstone, the *Pearl* has on board their little son; Mr. Livingstone, brother to Dr. Livingstone, and assistant-commander; Captain Beddingfield, R.N., Government surveyor and nautical commander of the expedition; Dr. Kirk, of Edinburgh, the botanist and medical officer; Mr. Thornton, the geologist; Mr. Rae, the engineer of the launch; and Mr. F. Baines, the artist of the expedition, all of whom have signed articles under Government for two years' service.

**THE BURNING OF THE SARAH SANDS.**—The Duke of Cambridge has issued a general order acknowledging the services and devotion of the officers and men of the 54th Regiment during the conflagration of the Sarah Sands steamship, at sea, on the 11th of November.

**CHURCHING GENTRY.**—Charles Gentry, whose insane revelations at the Marlborough Street Police-office all but led to the revocation of our borders, has again been placed under restraint on medical certificates in a lunatic asylum. He had received to escape from keepers who had the charge of him at his lodgings. After a long search, he was found in the dress of a pauper in a workhouse at the east end of London, where he had been conveyed by the police, they having arrested him in the public streets in consequence of his eccentric conduct.

**THE EARTHQUAKE AT CORINTH.**—It now appears that thirty persons were killed by the late earthquake at Corinth, and that sixty more were seriously injured by the falling of the houses. The Greek Government have forwarded medical men to the spot, and assistance in money and provisions.

## THE ECLIPSE.

THE metropolitan imagination had been worked up to a high pitch of curiosity by the predictions of the astronomers regarding the eclipse, on Monday, and the descriptions widely circulated of the extraordinary phenomena that should accompany it. A deepening tinge of yellow would cross over the landscape; the pale blue of the sky would change to purple; the horizon would close on every side of the spectator, and the heavens would appear to descend upon him.

The sun was eclipsed, but none of these attendant phenomena were witnessed in London. The weather was cloudy, and it was only at very rare and distant intervals that a glimpse of the sun could be caught through the interstices of the clouds. Shortly before twelve o'clock the first glance was obtained. A small section of a circle might be observed to be quite black on the bright surface, and for that moment only during the day were coloured glasses rendered necessary.

Towards one o'clock, however, affairs grew a little brighter; and presently, the clouds broke, and the eclipse was plainly to be seen. So nearly annular was it at this moment as to appear almost complete. The whole centre of the sun was quite black; the luminous ring, flattened over nine-tenths of its circumference, and the increasing coldness of the air proved how large a proportion of the solar heat we were being deprived of. A second and equally brief chance occurred at about half-past one, when the observation was said to be at its height; but, on the whole, the observations afforded a mere Barnevide feast. We had, it is true, a gradually increasing gloom, but still nothing unusual in foggy or stormy weather.

In the suburbs the effect was no better, and a general disappointment was the result.

Reports from various parts of the country are pretty much to the same effect. In some places, as in certain parts of Northamptonshire, and near Leeds, and even so close home as Richmond, the eclipse was distinctly seen; but, even there, no remarkable phenomena attended it. There was the same deep gloom that prevailed elsewhere, and that was all.

## ECLIPSES IN LAST CENTURY.

There were two total eclipses of the sun during the last century. The first on April 22, 1715, when the darkness was so great that the birds went to roost at noon. On this occasion two eminent French mathematicians came over to this country to make exact calculations of the nature and duration of it. Dr. Stukeley, the antiquary, thus describes that of 1721, in a letter to Dr. Halley:—"I chose for my station Haradon-hill, near Amesbury, east from Stonehenge Avenue. It was half-past five by my watch when they informed me that the eclipse had begun. We watched its progress by the naked eye, as the clouds performed for us the service of coloured glasses. At the moment when the sun was half obscured, a very evident circular rainbow formed at its circumference with perfect colours. When the sun assumed the appearance of the new moon, the sky was tolerably clear, but it was soon covered with deeper clouds. The rainbow then vanished; the hill grew very dark, and on each side the horizon exhibited a blue tint like that at the close of day. Scarcely had we time to count ten, when Salisbury spire, six miles to the south, was enveloped in darkness. The hill disappeared entirely, and the deepest night spread around us. We lost sight of the sun, whose place till then we had been able to distinguish in the clouds, but whose trace we could now no more discover than if it had never existed. It was now thirty-five minutes past six; shortly before the sky and the earth had assumed a livid tint; there was also much black diffused through the clouds, so that the whole picture presented an awful aspect, that seemed to announce the death of nature. We were now involved in a total and palpable darkness—I distinguished colours in the sun, but the earth had lost all its blue, and was entirely black. It was the most awful sight I had ever beheld in my life. All the change I could perceive during the totality was that the horizon by degrees drew into two parts, light and dark; the northern hemisphere growing still longer, lighter, and broader, and the two opposite dark parts uniting into one, and swallowing up the southern enlightened part. At length, upon the first lucid point appearing in the heavens where the sun was, I could distinguish pretty plainly a rim of light running alongside of us, a good while together, or sweeping by our elbows, from west to east; just then, having good reason to suppose the totality ended, I found it told full three minutes and a-half. The hill tops then resumed their natural colour. Presently we heard the song of the larks hailing the return of light, after the profound and universal silence in which everything had been plunged. The heavens and the earth now appeared of a grayish cast, interspersed with blue, like the morning before sunrise. The instant the eclipse became total, till the emersion of the sun, we saw Venus, but no other stars."

**LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.**—A house, in the joint occupation of several persons, at the corner of Devonshire Square and Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street, took fire early on Wednesday morning, and it was with great difficulty that any of the occupants escaped. A Mrs. Hamzall, the wife of an actor, was seen vainly endeavouring to smother a husband's fire-vent escape by a window which opened on the parapet. She broke the glass with her hands, and even tried to push her husband out; but at length she was compelled to leave him in order to save her own life. She ran along the parapet—the spectators expecting every moment that she would fall over—and providentially gained the roof of an adjoining house. Her husband was burnt to death.

**EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA.**—The Queen has directed that letters patent should be issued, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, already granted or conferred, or hereafter to be granted or conferred, by the Senate of the University of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, shall be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in the Colonies and possessions of the Crown throughout the world, as fully as if the said degrees had been granted by any University of the United Kingdom.

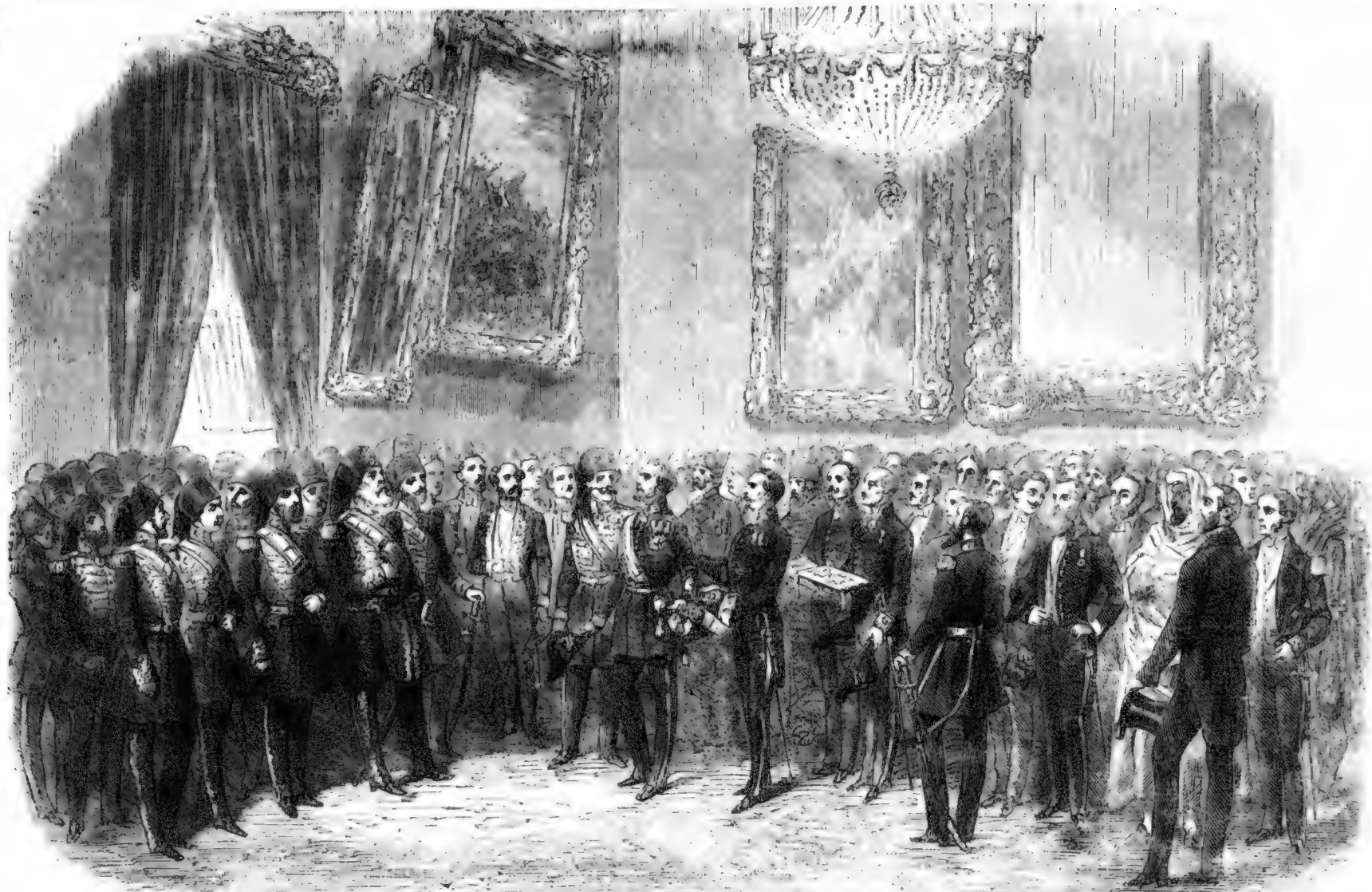
**AN UNJUST STEWARD.**—Hawes Crozen shipped on board the brig *Helen Jane*, of Boston, several months since, as steward. On the first day out, he was among the missing; it was supposed that he had fallen overboard, and another man was appointed to his duties. On arriving at Truxillo, Mr. Crozen made his appearance in the fore-cabin, and confessed that he had secreted himself in the hold on the first day out, under the influence of delirium tremens, and for the twenty-two days following had lived on champagne, raisins, him, &c., dining sumptuously—and surreptitiously—every day. Of champagne he had consumed eight baskets. He was left in the hands of the United States Consul, and was to be sent home for trial.

## THE BEY OF TUNIS PRESENTED WITH THE GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

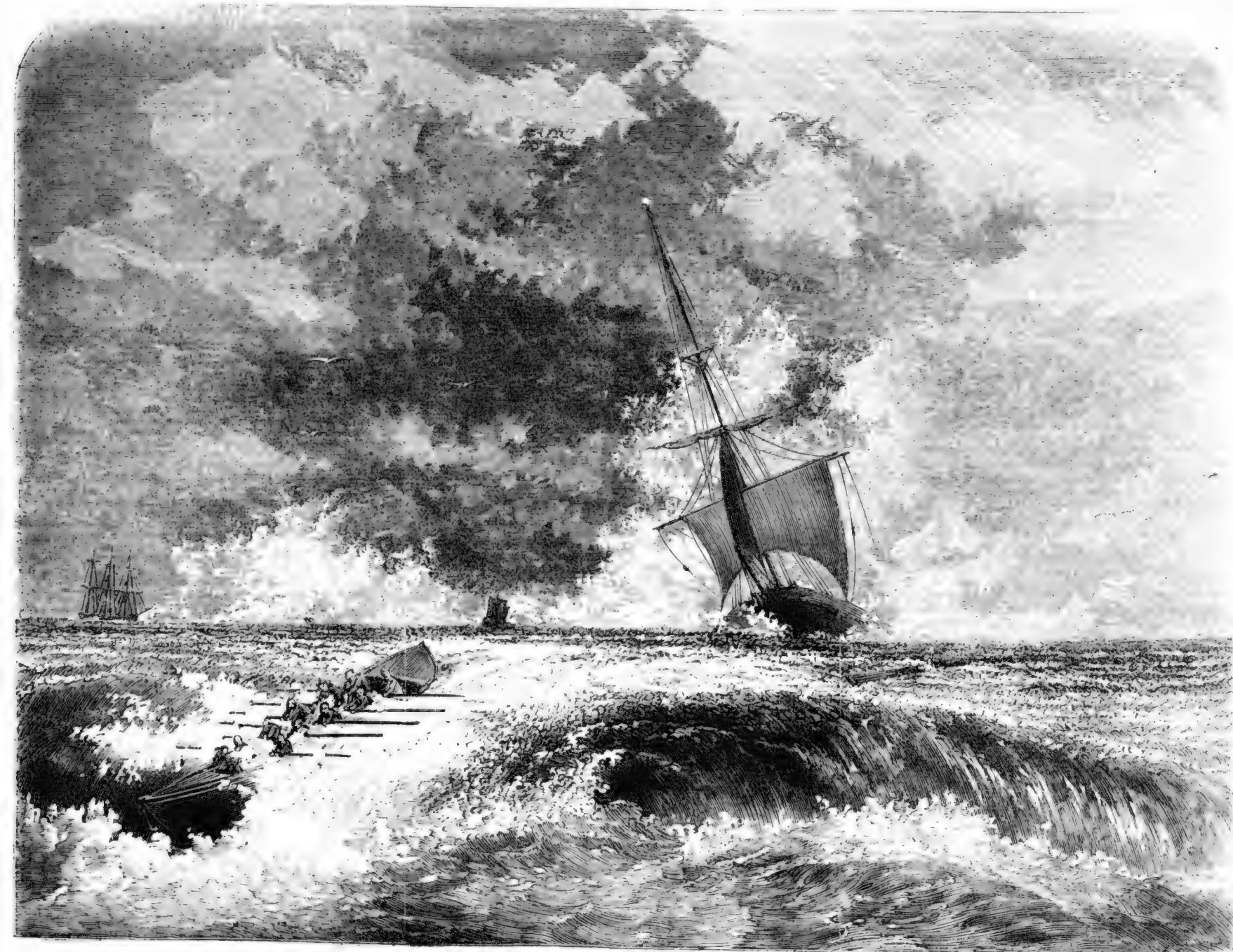
SOME six months ago, it will be remembered a Jew was executed by the Tunisian Government for assault and for reviling of the Mahometan religion. The representatives of the Christian Powers at the Court of the Bey thought it their duty to interfere in the matter, especially the French *Chargé d'Affaires*, who very loudly declaimed against such unnatural and illegal executions. Shortly after the execution of the poor Jew, the French fleet happened to arrive off Tunis, which gave the Bey the moral courage to insist upon religious reforms, which the wild fanaticism of certain parties had latterly rendered necessary. In the presence of the French Admiral, and some sixty officers of the Imperial Marine, and surrounded by the various Consuls residing at Tunis, the mutis, the law officers, administrators of justice, and great officers of State, the Bey solemnly swore that the lives and property of all his subjects should in future have the protection of the State, no matter to what nation they might belong, or of what religion they might be members.

The Emperor Napoleon, wishing to encourage the Bey in so wholesome a determination, recently sent him the grand cordon of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, which was presented to him, by M. Roches, with much ceremony, at his Palace of Bardo. The Bey seemed to be overcome with emotion while listening to the address of the *Chargé d'Affaires*, who, after investing him with the order, impressed upon him the Emperor's anxiety to see the new reforms carried out immediately, and with vigour.





THE FR-NOIR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES PRESENTING THE BEY OF TUNIS WITH THE GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR.



AMONG THE BREAKERS.—(FROM A PICTURE BY G. HOWSE.)





VIEW OF THE ROYAL PALACE AT BERLIN, TAKEN FROM THE MUSEUM.

THE PRINCESS'S FAN.

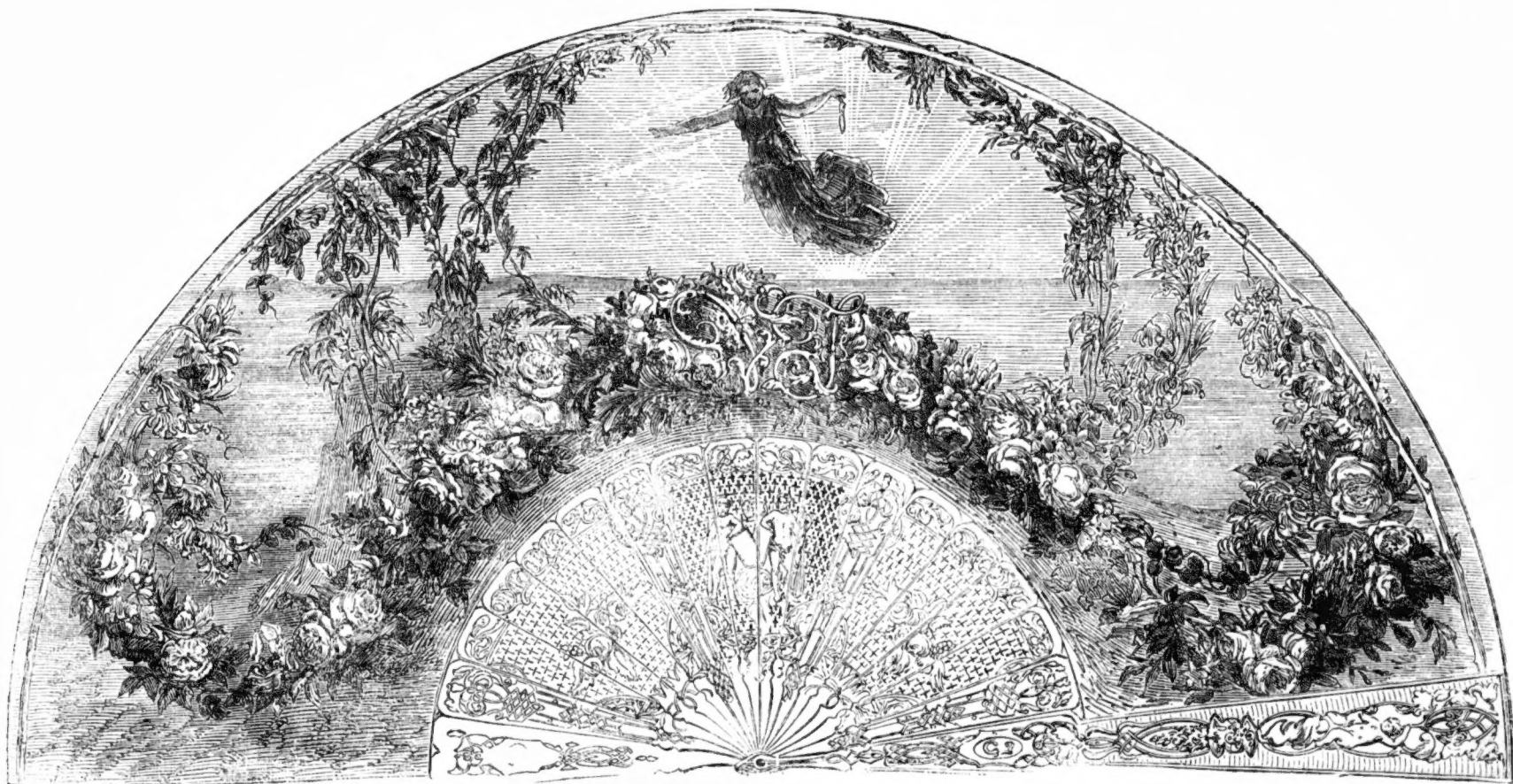
We give below an engraving of a fan, painted by Miss E. Roberts, of Paris, which formed part of the trousseau of the Princess Royal. The design is very beautiful, and it has been executed with great taste. The foreground of the design represents the cliffs of England; the figure in the centre is that of Aurora, who with her right hand points towards the land of Prussia, and in her left holds two stars joined together by two rings—signifying the union of two destinies. The sun is just rising above the horizon, and amid a cluster of beautifully and

delicately painted flowers (the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock—symbolical of England, Scotland, and Ireland) are the initials of the Prince and Princess. The back of the fan is ornamented with the arms of England and Prussia.

AMONG THE BREAKERS.

In the picture which we have engraved on the preceding page, Mr. Hoyse has been eminently successful in conveying to the mind an accu-

rate idea of a ship wrecked among the breakers in a heavy gale and a boisterous sea. The life-boat proceeding to the rescue may be buried and disappear for a brief while beneath a monster wave; still the chances are that it will come up again undamaged. The chief, if not the only danger encountered by the crew, is this—they may be stunned or killed by the immense weight of water breaking on them, or they may be washed out of the boat and drowned. Men who go upon these errands of danger have, it appears, a decided objection to lashing themselves to their seats, and they further object to wearing life-belts, on the ground



FAN PAINTED BY MISS E. ROBERTS FOR H.R.H. THE PRINCESS FREDERICK-WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.



that "the body of a man who perishes in a life-belt goes bobbing about in a perpendicular fashion, and is more likely to be carried out to sea—whereas if he sinks in a natural manner, and at the end of nine days comes up and lies fair and flat on his back as he ought to do, why then the chances are that he is washed ashore comfortably, and is buried like a Christian."

**HORRORS OF THE NEAPOLITAN EARTHQUAKE.**—A letter from Naples, in the "Times," condemns the inactivity and neglect of the authorities as to the relief of the sufferers:—"Even to the extremest point of the disaster—to Saponara—succor might have been sent in two days and a half, or perhaps less, and then the great proportion of the sufferers might have been got out alive. Many were, in fact, dug out after the eighth day of burial. I saw a girl, fifteen years old, who had been buried five days and five nights without food, who had been recovered, and was now in good health. In Viggianno a man was found with two beams which had fallen across his body, but so that the removal of them would have brought down the house. The poor people, ignorant though sympathising, could do nothing for him. 'I am wounded,' cried the wretched sufferer; 'help me.' This was the third day of his burial. 'Give me to drink; help, for the love of God,' continued the poor fellow, as the lingering hours passed away; but no effectual help came, no government engineer, no persons who had not been shaken by the horrors they had witnessed. On the fifth day the poor wretch died. 'On putting the ear to the ground you might have heard,' said the people, 'the sufferers under ground crying, or groaning, or calling for assistance.' Where was it to be found? The dead as well as the living will rise up in judgment against the negligence which has inflicted on them so much suffering."

**THE SUNKEN FLEET AT SEBASTOPOL.**—The attempt to raise the sunken vessels in the harbour of Sebastopol has completely failed; not one of them was recovered. The Black Sea torpedo, so often attributed to the well-calculated imagination of the Russian fleet, leaving only the outer shell. The wheel of the Twelve Apostles was brought up as a specimen. Although it consisted of strong mahogany, two years and a half in the waters of Sebastopol have reduced its weight to almost nothing. As the ships could not be raised, it was resolved to blow them up, in order to clear the harbour. The damage done to the timber is, however, so great that not even this succeeded. As much as 5,000 lbs. of powder was tried with a two-decker, but, as the rotten timber had too little power of resistance, the result was that the weakest part gave way and the explosion tore out a small part in the side of the vessel, leaving the rest altogether untouched. The harbour must thus remain blocked up until by degrees the work of the torpedo is done, and the ships fall to pieces. According to the account of the Americans engaged in these operations, 81 vessels were found sunk. The divers have brought up sufficient anchors, cables, &c., to pay, at any rate, part of their expenses; and probably the Russian Government will make up the difference.

**WATERLOO.**—The "Univers" concludes an attack on England with the following intemperate menaces:—"Mr. Disraeli remarked in a recent speech that the Emperor Napoleon is perfectly acquainted with the strength and resources of England. But there is something else of which the Emperor is likewise aware, and which the statesmen of England, who calculate too much on our discord and misfortunes, are apt to forget. We speak of the national sentiment, of the public and unanimous sentiment experienced by France on the subject of England. Therein exist far greater resources than those depicted by Mr. Disraeli. If England is prudent, she will not provoke this formidable sentiment; she will not incur the risk of learning what France can effect in the hands of a Bonaparte. Frenchmen do not like England. They have their reasons for this dislike, reasons of which the English may be proud, but which should not be met with too great disdain. Amidst all our discords and divisions, there exists a word—perhaps it is the only one—which speaks to all hearts, even to those which appear to have lost their nationality through study or through enthusiasm for foreign laws and customs. On the Pyrenees, along the shores bathed by the ocean, in the plains of Alsatia and of Solenne, in the streets of our towns, in mansions and in hovels, in workshops, and even in banking establishments, that word, once pronounced, would excite the same eagerness, the same inexhaustible vigour. This may be termed a vulgar passion, but not so vulgar that reason has failed in restraining it for a time, and may continue to restrain it; but it would take centuries to extinguish that sentiment, while to let it loose would be the work of an instant. England should wish that this instant may never arrive, since, having identified her cause with that of the revolution, she possesses no longer the friends on whom she counted at the commencement of this century, and since the events of late years have considerably diminished the prestige of Waterloo. She no longer possesses the strength derived from her triumphs; and this is one of the facts which is known to the present ruler of our destinies, who may justly be proud of being the heir of St. Helena." This is signed by "Louis Vuilliot," who has had several private audiences of his Majesty lately, and on one occasion at least was presented to the Empress.

**THE FRENCH COLONELS AND THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.**—An advertisement appeared in the "Times" last week, offering a reward of £50 for the discovery of the person who sent a caricature to the colonel of a French regiment of an offensive nature, dating it from the Army and Navy. The "Moniteur" has not overlooked this advertisement. It says, "We record with pleasure a fact which shows the honourable sentiments by which the officers are animated in England who stood side by side with our own officers in the Crimean war. The committee of the Army and Navy Club in London, being informed that somebody had sent to officers of the French army a caricature, beneath which were printed some offensive words, with a pretended message from the club, has offered a reward of £50 to any one who will make known the author of this deed, thus showing how indignant the members of the club were at the perpetration of such an unworthy insult."

**BILL-BROKERS AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**—The Bank of England have adopted an arrangement for the future safety of the banking transactions of the country. Henceforth no discounts will be granted to the bill-brokers. If those houses choose to receive money at call to an unlimited extent, they must themselves bear the responsibility of being at all times prepared to meet the engagements into which they may enter. In relation, also, to advances on bills, an equally proper and stringent course is to be adopted. Hitherto it has been common not only to discount for the moneylenders bills not having more than three months to run, but also to make advances for a fortnight or shorter periods on bills maturing any time within six months. The one practice is to be discontinued as well as the other. The present resolution will not interfere with the immemorial custom of the Bank to make advances on approved bills for stated periods in each quarter during the shutting of the transfer books and when the flowing in of the revenue removes large sums from the open market which it is necessary for the public convenience should again be distributed. These will be made to the discount and other houses as usual.

**HORSE TAMING.**—"The modus operandi is," says John Field, veterinary surgeon, writing in the "Times," "rub one or two drops of oil of camellia over your hands, and pass your hands over his nostrils so that he inhales it. This must be continued until you get his entire attention. Then put a little of the horse castor (or warty excrement from the horse's leg) about the quantity of a good pinch of snuff, on a lump of sugar, and if the horse will not eat from your hand, put it into his mouth. Take eight drops of oil of rhodium in a little bottle or thimble, and pour it into his mouth. Usually this, with kind and gentle treatment, makes him become your obedient servant, and he will follow you about and permit you to take any liberty with him. In extreme cases the process may have to be repeated before you acquire the desired influence over him. If you are so inclined, this operation may be repeated four or five times a-day; but, above all things, the utmost care must be taken to avoid hurting him."

**THE WATERLOO BRIDGE FAIR.**—The human remains found at Waterloo Bridge about six months ago, were on Sunday conveyed to the Woking cemetery and there buried, the police having by this time given up almost all hope of finding a clue to their identification. The bag and clothes are still at the Bow Street station for production, if necessary.

**EXPOSURE OF A GANG OF SWINDLERS.**—Emma Bramley, charged Thomas Carruthers, at Salford, with assault. She said she lived with a man named Broadbent, who fought with defendant about the payment of a commission upon some shawls which the defendant had sold for him; and when she attempted to part them Carruthers struck her in the left eye. She went on to say that Carruthers was one of a number of persons known as the "long firm," whose "business" consists in ordering goods from unsuspecting tradesmen at a distance, promising payment on delivery at a specified address. Of course the goods are never paid for by "the firm," but pawned, or otherwise disposed of below the real value. Some of the members in this nefarious partnership profess the trade of brokers, and others that of auctioneers. The complainant at first represented Broadbent as an innocent commission-agent, but afterwards admitted that, in concert with another man, he also "wrote for goods." The articles they dealt in included dogs, stuffed birds, shawls, farming implements of all sorts, flies, slates, hair felt, wine and cider. Some had been intercepted by the police. The Magistrate strongly condemned the rascality of this traffic, whereupon the defendant said he never obtained anything but a dog. The Magistrate fined him ten shillings and costs for the assault. He asked time to pay it. "No," said the Magistrate; "Miss Bramley has told us the value of 'promises,' and we shall keep you till you pay. We do not give credit here." The money was paid forthwith.

## LAW AND CRIME.

**MR. COMMISSIONER FANE** delivered an elaborate judgment in the matter of the bankruptcy of Messrs. Henry and Cheslyn Hall, late of Boswell Court, solicitors. The facts of the bankruptcy have already been made public, and disclose a series of almost unparalleled frauds committed by the bankrupts upon their clients. They had appropriated large sums entrusted to them for investment upon mortgage, staying off inquiry by a regular payment of interest upon the money supposed to be lent upon security, and had committed other embezzlements to the amount of many thousands of pounds, in a manner which the learned Commissioner justly termed "infamous." Their crowning villainy was a clever trick by which they availed themselves of the machinery of the Court of Chancery to postpone the discovery of a fraud. By a modern act, a trustee may petition the Court to relieve him of his trust, upon payment into the Court, for the use of the parties interested, of the money confided to him. Messrs. Hall had appropriated two sums, together about £16,000, for which Lord Northwick was a trustee. In order to delay an exposure, they had the audacity to present a petition, as if on behalf of Lord Northwick, to the Court of Chancery, praying to be allowed to pay the money to the credit of the Accountant-General, and for relief from the trusts. The effect of this step was to prevent any other suit being instituted until a decree had been obtained upon the petition. They delayed as long as possible the hearing consequent thereon, and finally, when further disguise was useless, withdrew the petition and became bankrupt. All these facts were fully set forth by the learned Commissioner, who, on concluding, refused certificates to both bankrupts, and intimated that should they be arrested, he would hold out no hope of relief from the Court until they had been imprisoned two years at least. He further expressed an opinion, that their conduct had rendered them amenable to the law, criminally. But, after all this, protection was awarded them for a space of twenty-one days, nominally to enable them to appeal. During this time they may perhaps escape from the country, and this possibility has excited some dissatisfaction.

The charge against Dr. Bernard, originally one of conspiracy, has been developed into that of being an accessory, before the fact, to the murder of the persons killed at Paris by Orsini's grenades. Upon this he has been committed for trial, and therefore any comments upon the presumption of his guilt or innocence would be out of place. But the conduct of the magistrate who tried the case has formed the subject of much conversation, not in the main complimentary to that official. Throughout the entire case, from his refusal of bail when scarcely a particle of evidence had been produced against the prisoner, to the close of the case, there appeared to be a strong leaning on his part against the accused. It seemed as though any kind of evidence was admitted, in spite of the objections of prisoner's counsel. The prisoner was denied the perusal of the journals, although he declared, with some show of probability, that such perusal was necessary to his defence. When his advocate enlisted the sympathies of the audience so far as to excite their applause, Mr. Jardine, not merely threatening in the event of repetition of the solecism, declared that the next hearing should be a closed court. Of course this petulant and unjust declaration was not carried out, and its non-fulfilment was as undignified as its enunciation.

The notorious Adelphi arches will, it is expected, shortly cease to afford shelter to the helpless outcasts of London. They are in gradual process of letting. The most fearful den among them, one upon which had been bestowed the title of "Jenny's hole" was taken a short time since by a publican for a wine-cellar. It need, however, no great political economist to tell us that destitution will not be in any way remedied by this break-up of its head-quarters. The helpless will disperse to seek refuge elsewhere, and that will be all. An opportunity now offers for the erection of a "refuge" where shelter and the means of cleanliness may be provided for the class which formerly infested the dark arches. It would be sound economy to provide such a refuge by public subscription. The only objection urged against such a course is, that the indolent vagabondage of the metropolis would hail such an institution with delight as a means of obtaining necessities of life, without labour. The reply to this is easy. The pure, lazy vagrant never works at all, and never will, under any circumstances. He will beg or steal his food, or the means of procuring it, and if driven from his lair under the archway, will either beg or steal more for a lodging, or spend his night in crime. It is far cheaper to provide him with means of rest than to let him wander, watchful. It would be even more rational and economical to keep him altogether, than to allow him to forage for himself. The laziness which impels him to steal rather than work, would induce him to lie quiet in preference to either. And, after all, he is not the only outcast. Poverty also—not poverty of the kind interesting to tract-distributors, but poverty in its vilest shape, ignorant, besotted, and degraded—is his companion. It is useless to talk of workhouses to meet the demand of civilisation that these should be put out of sight. The workhouse system is not only deservedly unpopular, but, as administered, is scandalously deficient.

The "Observer" states that there is reason to believe that another trial of the British Bank Directors will take place. Mr. Stapleton is, it appears, dissatisfied with the verdict of guilty, which exposes him to the liability of losing his seat in Parliament. This fear upon the part of Mr. Stapleton is curiously suggestive. For, if he be actually innocent and the verdict unjust, a theory which we regard as by no means groundless, his only excuse will be that of gross negligence, recklessness, and unfitness in the conduct of affairs. His only plea must be, that he was utterly ignorant of the perpetration of a gigantic swindle carried on before his very eyes; and which he might have detected at any moment by the exercise of that vigilance which, in his position, was a moral duty. And because this, and not absolute guilty peculation, was his only offence, we are required to consider it a hardship that he should lose his position in the national senate. To us, Mr. Stapleton's innocence under the circumstances affords quite as strong a reason as his alleged complicity could possibly have done, why he should cease to be a parliamentary representative. A man who entertains such lax ideas of duties in his capacity of director of a commercial concern, can scarcely be a proper person to be entrusted with a share in the business of a nation.

One of the most ludicrous events connected with the late highly-unsuccessful eclipse was the rising of the Court of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. On Saturday last, the Court announced that it would on Monday adjourn from twelve o'clock till two, in order to afford an opportunity to the Court of observing the anticipated phenomenon. But, during the eclipse, clouds prevailed to such an extent, that for all people out of doors could see of the sun, he might as well have been in Chancery.

A new scale of allowance to witnesses in criminal cases has been authorised. It provides for remuneration for attendance before magistrates, for professional men, giving professional evidence, legal or medical, 10s. 6d. per day. If resident beyond two miles from the police office this allowance is to be doubled. All other witnesses (excepting members of the police, whose allowance we need not detail) are to be allowed 1s. per day, or 1s. 6d., if resident, beyond the two miles. There is, perhaps, so far, not much ground of complaint, although one of our contemporaries comments on the smallness of the professional allowance. A criminal case before a magistrate does not, in ordinary cases, last an entire day, and is seldom commenced until long after the hour at which most professional men have arranged their in-door business. At the assizes this class of witnesses may claim £1 1s. per day, and all others (police excepted) 3s. 6d. The real hardship of the matter, and the check which the scale will be found in practice to present to the voluntary testimony of professional men, is this. The allowance is only to be made for professional evidence, as such. So that a physician, barrister, surgeon, or solicitor, wishing to give evidence of a felony, and not of incidental matters of law or medicine, will only receive the same remuneration as the very lowest class of witnesses! Moreover, one single experience of Old Bailey accommodation for witnesses and the public, is usually quite sufficient for any man of education or decency. The utter want of economy of public

time displayed in entering each day a long list of causes, usually twice as many as can possibly be tried, will strike him as really deplorable. The way in which admission is gained to the Court, will afford him an amusing practical comment upon the notices placed on the walls announcing the prohibition of fees to the door-keepers. The horrid, frowsy mob of jail-birds, tap-room attorneys, touts, drunkards, and ragamuffins, pervading every avenue of the Court, will warn him, through more organs than one, of the difficulties and annoyances cast into the path of those whom a "duty to society," may bring upon that peculiar scene.

## COMMITTAL OF DR. BERNARD.

ADDITIONAL evidence has been given in Dr. Bernard's case, and he has been committed on the charge of being accessory before the fact to the capital crime of murder. The evidence adduced at the late examinations was very serious.

Eliza Cheney deposed that she had been housekeeper to Orsini in Great Street, Kentish New Town. Bernard used to visit Orsini; when Orsini was away for any time, Bernard took all letters not marked "private." Bernard continued to call for letters up to the time of his own arrest.

The wife of Rudio, an English girl of eighteen, was called to prove that recently they had lived in Soho in great poverty; that Bernard called on her husband there, and gave him money on several occasions; and that there appeared to be some understanding that Rudio was to go to Paris. In cross-examination, she said she did not know that her husband was promised a pardon if she gave sufficient evidence.

Mr. Taylor, maker of the bombs, having proved that they were made at the order of Thomas Allsop, the counsel for the prosecution put in a letter addressed by Allsop to the prisoner, and which was found at his lodgings. It commenced "My dear Doctor," and contained the following passages:

"I am glad to find difference of opinion limited to a single point. Differences of opinion exist in every army, but unity is necessary for action. However, I have every confidence in the future. The abominable miscreant of the 2nd of December seems to have reached his culminating point. Have you seen the withering contempt with which Smith O'Brien alluded to the Queen kissing this convicted felon? He is not likely to give much more trouble, even if he should escape the retribution he so richly merits. If I was in California now, I would double the amount offered by Lander to the man who should perform an act of justice towards that most wretched being. It is a poor consolation to know that he is obliged to drink before going abroad, to drown his fears. He must be killed, and with him the system he feels it necessary to keep up. I shall feel pleased to hear of Orsini's progress. Be kind enough to assure Orsini of my warmest sympathy and affectionate regard.—Yours fraternally, 'THOMAS ALLSOP.'"

Then followed a postscript, expressing a hope that this year would "see the first instalment of justice, the people's dawn of life."

Mr. Bodkin now said, the evidence being complete for the present, the question arose—What offence the prisoner should be committed for? The offence went far beyond the crime of conspiracy. Having shown the Court—of course subject to the opinion of a jury as to the credibility of the witnesses—that the prisoner had done several acts in this country which made the prisoner an accessory before the fact to the murder which undoubtedly took place in Paris, upon the question of conspiracy he would not occupy time by saying another word. Mr. Bodkin then entered into an elaborate exposition of the law of the case, and applied for the prisoner's committal on the double charge of conspiracy and murder.

Mr. Sleight, in an energetic speech, complained of the conduct of the Government in having commenced the proceedings as a charge of conspiracy, and then varied the case to one of murder.

The magistrate (Mr. Jardine) said that his duty was clear; he must submit the matter to the judges; and accordingly he committed the prisoner on both charges.

## THE WADSWORTH MOOR MURDER.

At the York Assizes, on Tuesday, Joseph Shepherd was convicted of the murder of Bethel Parkinson, at Wadsworth, and sentenced to death, without hope of mercy. The circumstances of the case will be recalled to the minds of our readers, by the following abstract of the statement for the prosecution:—

Parkinson was a married man, and a small farmer; Shepherd had been gentleman's servant, but had for a long time been unemployed. The body of the murdered man was first seen at a distance about eight o'clock on the morning of Thursday, January 14, when it was mistaken for a heap of manure, and not till four p.m. that day was it discovered to be the body of a man. The face and body were covered with wounds, and three yards off was the blade of a curving knife, covered with blood. Close to the deceased's head was a stone weighing about eighteen pounds, with blood and human hair upon it. On surgical examination, thirty-four incised wounds were found on the body. Five or six ribs on one side were broken; and the skull was crushed in on the left side. No money was found in the deceased's pockets; but on the other hand they were not bloody, as they would probably have been if rifled after the murder. The first thing to connect the prisoner with the murder, was his having, on the Tuesday previous, offered for sale a large curving knife, with a black handle, and inlaid with German silver figures of a hare and hounds. The blade was ground quite sharp on both sides, so as to make the knife a sort of dagger. On the same day the prisoner and the deceased went together to a man named Norrington, to whom the deceased applied for a loan of £20 or £30, the prisoner having spoken of a premonitory sale of some cattle where the deceased and he could make a rare bargain. Norrington declined to lend the money. Early on Wednesday morning, the 13th of January, the deceased asked his wife for some money, and she gave him two and a-half sovereigns in gold and a little silver. It did not appear that the deceased had more money than the £24 10s. in gold, and a few shillings, on the day of the murder. The prisoner went into the deceased's house about one p.m. on the Wednesday; and shortly afterwards the prisoner and the deceased left the house together. Parkinson and a taller man, resembling the prisoner, were seen at various places and intervals, till about half-past four o'clock, and within a mile and a half of the spot where the deceased's body was found. About half-past seven on the Wednesday evening, a man, apparently breathless, hurried into a neighbouring railway station, and took a ticket for Halifax; he wore a cap, and was dressed like the prisoner. At the Halifax Railway station, he was recognised by a cabman, who gave him a ride into the town. He was driven to a house of bad character, where he gave a woman a sovereign; got a bottle of sherry, and asked for a sponge and hot water. He was taken into a bed-room, and there another woman saw blood upon his clothes and upon his hands, "particularly about the nails." He said he had been fighting with "a swell." Two bottles of sherry were drunk, and he had some supper. He afterwards remarked that if it were not so funny that he would burn his trousers (they were greatly stained with blood about the knees), and buy a new pair. One of the women asked what he had been doing, adding that he looked so funny that she was sure he had either killed or robbed somebody. All that the prisoner replied was, "What is the girl saying?" He presently said he had not long to live, and was determined to enjoy himself. Next day he left the house; and soon after, hearing that the police were seeking him, he gave himself up. He had previously thrown a bundle into a cove oven, which in all probability contained his trousers, as when he gave himself up he wore another pair that belonged to his brother. The police found blood on both wrists and his shirt. The curving-knife with which so many wounds had been inflicted, was like one of two curving-knives which the prisoner's father had in his possession a few days before the murder.

Such was the outline of the case presented by the counsel for the prosecution. Witnesses were then examined to establish the statement, and as we have said, the prisoner was condemned and sentenced to death.

**ASSASSINATION AT PORTSMOUTH.**—At midnight, on Saturday, a man went to the house of a Mrs. Vick, St. Thomas Street, Portsmouth, and asked for an interview with Mr. Howard, a draper, who lodged with Mrs. Vick. Mr. Howard went to the door, when the man immediately placed some weapon (apparently an air-gun) to his breast, and discharged its contents. There was no report, but the shot passed through Howard's body, and he died in ten minutes. The assassin then decamped.

**BURGLARY AT PLYMOUTH.**—Our readers may remember that the house of a Mr. Braddon, of Blacklands House, near Plymouth, was broken into about the end of October last; a great coat, a gold pencil case, and other articles stolen; and Mr. Braddon (himself a magistrate, and a very old man) so cruelly assaulted that his life was for a long time in danger. Suspicion fell upon a man named Bognhurst, formerly a butler in Mr. Braddon's establishment; and further inquiry implicated Thomas Brown, a seaman, and James Coleman, a tailor, the former a lad of nineteen, the latter eighteen. Coleman made admissions which, with other evidence, left no doubt of the guilt of the party; and being tried at Exeter on Monday, they were sentenced to transportation for life.

**A FRENCH PALMER CASE.**—The turf has not been in good odour since Palmer and Cook's case. The secretary of the Jockey Club of Paris died last November, and was buried at Arranches, in Normandy. He has been dug up, and sufficient proof of arsenical or strychnical dosing, "hell-bone medicines," or some other "drowsy grump," has been found to warrant the committal of a stable lad of twenty-one, called Lemoulaud, for murder.







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